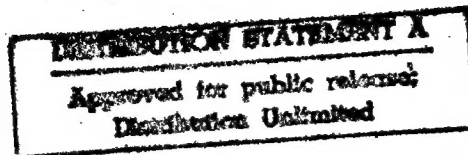


16 May 1985



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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

DEFENSE EXERCISE BEGINS--Australia is to start a maritime defense exercise next week in the South China Sea with Britain, Singapore, Malaysia, and New Zealand. The 10-day exercise--the fifth in a series held under a defense arrangement between the five countries--will involve their navies and air forces. There will be 17 ships, 19 aircraft, and 2,000 officers and men participating. Australia will be contributing a frigate, two patrol craft, and five planes. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Apr 85]

CSO: 4200/864

INDONESIA

EAST JAVA ISLAMIC LEADERS URGE BAN ON SHI'ITES

HK240900 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Jakarta, 24 April (AFP)--Islamic leaders in East Java have called on the Indonesian Government to ban "extremist Shi'ite groups" from engaging in activities in Indonesia, reports said today.

The appeal was submitted at a meeting with East Java military Commander Major General Sularso in Surabaya, East Java, yesterday by Islamic religious leaders led by Nahdatul Ulama leader Achmad Sidik, the daily SUARA KARYA (WORKERS' VOICE) reported.

The demand was based on statements made by a defendant in the case of an exploding bus, implicating extremist Shi'ite elements as being behind the explosion, the paper quoted military command spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Sonny Baksono as saying.

The explosion went off apparently accidentally in a bus on its way from Surabaya to Denpasar, Bali, 16 March, killing seven people including three suspected accomplices of the defendant. Fourteen people were injured.

The Shi'ite extremist wing has international political links and adheres to a concept injurious to the authority of the Indonesian Government and to the state ideology Pancasila, Mr Sidik was quoted as having told the military commander.

Nahdatul Ulama is the major Islamic social-religious organization in Indonesia with an estimated several million members. Muslims in Indonesia are mostly Sunnite.

The defendant, identified by the initials A. K., also was reported to have told investigators that his group and connections with another group he said he set off the 21 January explosions at the Borobudur Temple, which caused extensive damage.

He also told interrogators his group had planned to set off explosions at targets in Sumbawa Island, further east from Bali, but security authorities believed they had intended to blast leading temples and shrines in Bali to attract international attention, Mr Sonny told newsmen.

Mr Sonny also noted that the explosive which blew up the bus was of the same type as the explosive that went off in a Catholic church and seminary in Malang, also in East Java, on Christmas Eve, 24 December, last year.

The blasts caused heavy damage to the church and seminary as well as nearby houses, but there was no report of casualties.

CSO: 4200/846

INDONESIA

BANDUNG COMMEMORATION DELEGATES ADOPT DECLARATION

HK250844 Hong Kong AFP in English GMT 25 Mar 85

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Bandung, Indonesia, 25 April (AFP)--Representatives of more than 80 Asian and African countries adopted a joint declaration here today which condemned South Africa's apartheid and Namibian policies but avoided mention of any divisive issues, conference sources said.

A Pakistani diplomat described the joint declaration as a bland statement drawn up to ensure that the 2-day commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Bandung conference--which led to the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement--would end today without controversy. Conference sources said Pakistan unsuccessfully sought to have a condemnation of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan included in the 11-page declaration, which was adopted after last-minute amendments made in a closed-door plenary session.

The declaration approved by the 245 delegates, including 23 foreign ministers and four liberation movements and representing three quarters of the world's population also avoided specific mention of the Iran-Iraq war and Cambodia, the sources said.

"This is a commemoration, a happy occasion. We did not come here for acrimonious debate on world problems," said a diplomat from the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which opposes the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

The delegates called on the UN Security Council to impose "mandatory and comprehensive sanctions" to force South Africa to end its apartheid policy and its occupation of Namibia. Namibia's independence should not be linked to extraneous issues, they said.

Pretoria has proposed setting up an interim government in Namibia built around a multi-party conference which excludes the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), one of four liberation movements represented here.

The delegates also pledged unconditional support for national liberation movements recognized by the Organization for African Unity and endorsed the

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the "sole and legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people, the sources said.

They condemned Israel's occupation of Arab territories and called for a total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from such areas, including Jerusalem, the sources added.

According to the sources they also condemned what they called Israel's "racist and brutal practices" against the population in the "occupied territories in Palestine, south Lebanon and Golan."

The document said that big power rivalries had increased the risk of nuclear war and it was important for Third World countries to avoid collective defense pacts that served the interests of major powers, the sources said.

According to the sources, delegates also called for a "new vision" in international economic cooperation to speed up global economic recovery through the transfer of concessional resources to developing countries, the dismantling of protectionist barriers, and a long term solution to the debt problem.

The document said that all developed countries should participate in an early resumption of negotiations to evolve new structures in international finance and trade industry to help realize a new international economic order, they said.

The delegates also called for special measures to assist the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa.

CSO: 4200/846

MALAYSIA

DAILY REPORTS SABAH POST ELECTIONS EVENTS

BK241125 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Mon.--United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) leader Tun Datu Mustapha Datu Harun was sworn in as Chief Minister in Kota Kinabalu following a bizarre sequence of events which began with Berjaya's resounding defeat in the Sabah State election.

It was not till the evening after his party's famous victory that the post went to Party Bersatu Sabah (PBS) leader Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan.

USNO won only 16 seats against the 25 gained by Datuk Pairin's PBS, which gave the latter a narrow majority in the elected State Assembly of 48 seats.

Berjaya won only six and Pasok one.

According to sources here, as defeat stared Berjaya in the face, party leader Datuk Harris Salleh teamed up with his bitter political enemy Tun Datu Mustapha, and sought an audience with the Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Tun Mohd Adnan Robert, in the early hours of this morning.

At this meeting, the two political foes convinced the Yang di-Pertua Negeri [Governor] that with a combined 22 seats between their two parties, and with the six nominated members of the State Assembly which they claimed they were entitled to appoint, the hastily-arranged alliance should form the next government with Tun Datu Mustapha as Chief Minister.

Berjaya vice-president Tan Sri Suffian Koroh, Berjaya's Datuk Ganie Gilong (former Federal Transport Minister and now chairman of Sabah Tea), Berjaya Information Chief Datuk Majid Khan, USNO Deputy Secretary-general Osu Sukam, USNO Supreme Council member Karim Ghani and Encik Ahmad Mohamed Yusuf were named as the six appointed assembly members.

Tun Datu Mustapha was sworn in as Chief Minister at 5:30 this morning, against the advice of the Chief Justice of Borneo Tan Sri Lee Hun Hoe, State Attorney-General Datuk Nicholas Fung Ngit Chung and State Secretary Tan Sri Abdul Hamid Egoh--who had all been summoned to the extraordinary meeting at dawn. They characterised the appointment as "unconstitutional and not proper."

An appointment was made for the swearing in of the new State Cabinet at 4pm.

The State attorney-general is believed to have resigned in protest.

Meanwhile, Datuk Pairin, the leader of the victorious PBS which had won the overall--albeit narrow--majority, was working on his cabinet even as the government of the State was being taken out of his hands. He least expected that the two arch-enemies, Datuk Harris and Tun Datu Mustapha, would get together.

However, he got wind of the goings-on at the Istana Negeri (the Yang dipertua Negeri's residence), and made numerous unsuccessful attempts to see Tun Adnan Robert.

Finally, he managed to fix a 2:30 pm appointment with Tun Adnan Robert.

The Yang di-Pertua Negeri had had, in the intervening period between the break of dawn and the full light of day, second thoughts about Tun Datu Mustapha's appointment as Chief Minister.

After meeting Datuk Pairin, he proposed to withdraw Tun Datu Mustapha's letter of appointment but, according to sources, was advised to seek the USNO leader's resignation first.

Datuk Pairin was finally sworn in as Chief Minister this evening although, at press time, it was still not quite clear whether Tun Datu Mustapha resigned or was axed as the shortest-serving Chief Minister in Sabah history--possibly in all history.

CSO: 4200/845

MALAYSIA

DAILY ON APPOINTMENT OF SABAH CHIEF MINISTER

BK241129 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Apr 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Pairin's Victory"]

[Text] For several hours yesterday, the Sabah Chief Minister's post belonged once again to Tun Datu Haji Mustapha Datu Harun, returned to the leadership of Sabah through a bizarre sequence of events which began just before four yesterday morning. By that time, it was clear that the election victory belonged decisively to Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan's Parti Bersatu Sabah [PBS]. USNO [United Sabah National Organization] had won 16 seats; Berjaya only six. Datuk Harris Salleh, defeated in the Tenom constituency by Kadoh Agundong of PBS, put through a call to Acting Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, requesting approval for a coalition between Berjaya and USNO. Request politely denied.

But the Yang di-Pertua Negeri [Governor], Tun Adnan Robert, had probably invoked Clause 6 (3) of the Sabah State Constitution in appointing Tun Mustapha Chief Minister, under the provision that "...the Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall appoint as Chief Minister a member of the Legislative Assembly who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of a majority of the members of the assembly..." The basis for the governor's decision was the Berjaya-USNO contention that together they commanded 22 seats to PBS' 26 (including the single Pasok seat of Ignatius Malanjun who, as promised, presented his victory to the PBS). Those combined seats, plus the six appointed seats granted under the State Constitution, would have raised the combined tally to 28 seats--two more than the PBS.

This was an alliance designed to deny the people of Sabah their right to a government for which they have granted an undeniably decisive vote (PBS' final seat was but one short of Berjaya's victorious total in 1976). The calumny was seemingly further compounded by the blatant manipulation of a Constitutional clause which was designed to provide for the unexpected removal of a chief minister through death or incapacitation--certainly not through a negative vote in free and democratic elections. It is to the lasting credit of the national leadership that this transgression of political morality has not been allowed to perpetuate itself, entrenching in Sabah a mockery of the fundamental democratic principle that the citizens of every State in Malaysia have the right to choose their government, and the right to have their decision honoured and upheld.

At the end of a tumultuous day of reversals, it is indeed fitting that Datuk Kitingan has been duly sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Sabah, and the PBS granted the formation of the new State government. As for the way that lies ahead for Datuk Kitingan, the traumatic tensions that accompanied his landmark victory must serve as a grim indicator of the efforts he must make towards consolidation of his party's victory and his personal leadership. The new Sabah State Assembly will still feature a prominent and powerful opposition, which has clearly demonstrated its antipathy towards the elected leadership. However, the PBS mandate cannot be denied, and there must be due consideration of Datuk Kitingan's request that his party be granted admission into the Barisan Nasional [national front].

Doubts may yet persist over the extent to which the Kadazan-based PBS truly reflects the wider overall interests of Sabah, but these uncertainties stem largely from the astonishing rise of the PBS, still less than two months old, to the rule of Sabah. It is now up to Datuk Kitingan and his party to dispel those doubts, and demonstrate the quality of leadership necessary to unite a Sabah whose political divisions have been graphically laid bare in the immediate aftermath of these elections.

CSO: 4200/845

MALAYSIA

EDITORIAL URGES REVIVAL OF 'BANDUNG SPIRIT'

BK251227 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Apr 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Bandung Spirit"]

[Text] The first and only Afro-Asian conference was staged at Bandung thirty years ago. Together with Indonesia as the host country, Burma, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), India and Pakistan co-sponsored the week-long meeting which had attracted delegations from two dozen other nations or emerging nations drawn by their anti-colonial fervour and spirit of solidarity. Among those who had come as observers were countries like Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, then fighting for their independence. The historic Bandung meeting had also brought together such political giants of the early period as the late Nehru of India, Zhou Enlai of China, and Nasir of Egypt. Many first-generation political leaders and freedom fighters, representing about half of the world's population, had come to Bandung.

One of the milestone events in the developing world, the Bandung meeting was to lay the foundation for Third World cooperation. Subsequently, it led to the birth of the non-aligned movement. The Bandung conference was commemorated only once before on the occasion of its 25th anniversary in 1980. But more than nostalgia will be evoked when Indonesia today plays host to 77 delegations or more, representing about two-thirds of the world's population. The event marks the host country's high-level return to global politics and international diplomacy. It also signifies a timely attempt to revive what is perhaps nostalgically called the Bandung spirit.

The first Bandung meeting had taken place before the U.S. and the Soviet Union had started deploying nuclear-tipped long-range missiles which both superpowers now possess by the thousands. Today's meeting takes place at a time when the two superpowers are poised for their headlong dive into the critical militarisation of outer space. Although the world has changed much since 1955, many of the basic issues of world peace and war and human welfare remain to be solved. Although the problem of colonialism has been largely settled, the shades of neo-imperialism in one form or another (economic, technological, etc) have not successfully been cast aside. The disparities between North and South continue; the gulf between the haves and have-not nations widens, rather than diminishes, by the year.

It is rightly observed that the Bandung meeting had spawned the Non-Aligned Movement. From an original membership of 25 at the start in 1961, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) has grown to as many as 101. But like the United Nations and other international organisations, the grouping is neither strong nor united. What is it to be really non-aligned? (Malaysia has realistically adopted a policy of equidistance from the superpowers and other great powers. With other Asian countries, Malaysia is also pursuing the ZOPFAN concept to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.) In a technologically fast-shrinking world, perhaps the greater need is for international cooperation. The protagonists at the 1955 Bandung meeting had been involved in the heroic struggles for independence and equality among the comity of nations. They had imbibed thoughts of self-reliance and peaceful coexistence. They had wanted to pursue global peace and security. They had wanted to seek a better life for the people at home and abroad. What had probably brought them together was the spirit of solidarity--the spirit to dream as well as to do and dare together. The Bandung spirit ought to be revived in the developing world of today.

CSO: 4200/845

MALAYSIA

PAS SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH CHINESE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 3

/Text/ The Pan Malaysian Islamic Party /PAS/ is making contacts with Chinese community to establish a relationship and strive for their support. According to preliminary survey, the reaction of Chinese society is far from enthusiastic. However, PAS leaders are not discouraged, either. In fact, they are still trying their best, in the hope that perseverance will spell success.

These remarks were made by PAS general secretary Haji Hasan Shukri during an interview with our reporter.

Several days ago, the Islamic party used the Chinese language in a public statement addressed to Chinese newspapers. Hasan Shukri indicated that his party will use the Chinese language also whenever it issues a major public statement in the days to come, an indication that PAS wants to win support from the Chinese people.

He said there is nothing wrong to explain Islamic education to non-Muslims, including the Chinese. "We are merely trying to pass along some information," he said. "Whether we will succeed or not is another matter."

He added that this is in line with one of the 11 plans stipulated in the party constitution, a point neglected by past leaders of the party but now stressed by the current leadership.

Hasan Shukri said that Islam stands for equality without any racial discrimination and that it does not cheat or harm or attack other people. "Therefore, in conformity with Koran teachings, we would like to explain Islamic education to Chinese society so its members understand the Islamic doctrine."

Asked whether it is appropriate for the PAS, as a political party which normally deals with political trickery, stratagems and struggle for power, to propagate Islam, Hasan Shukri said:

"Islam is different from Christianity. Islamic teachings include politics and law. The Koran, the sacred book of Islam, teaches Muslims to wrest dominating rights and establish Islamic laws and regulations. Therefore, it is permissible for Muslims to disseminate relevant information to non-Muslim society. This is by no means a coercion to other people to abide by the Islamic religion."

He indicated that to the Chinese, Islam is not a strange religion, as it had spread to China long before reaching Malaysia.

Asked how the PAS can make a good impression on Chinese society, considering the fact that many Chinese are already of Islamization of Malaysia, Hasan Shukri said:

"That is due to the misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese people. As a matter of fact, the Koran tells us that we should treat non-Muslims with tolerance and without racial discrimination. Under the Islamization plan, the power of non-Muslims will not be eroded. They may have their own religious belief and they may breed hogs and eat pork. Businessmen, including foreign investors, will be protected as usual, each safeguarding his own position without any racial sentiments. It is also not permissible for a certain racial group to hold a certain percentage of the economy. If somebody can earn big money, that's his own ability, and the Koran will not interfere in this matter.

"It is natural that Islamization will establish Islamic culture, but this does not mean alienation of other languages and cultures. Islamic culture can absorb the culture of other nationalities. In fact, the Koran says that Muslims should learn other languages, including the Jewish language.

"The Chinese anxiety over Islamization is easily understandable. As a matter of fact, even some Malays are scared when Islam is brought up for discussion. All this is due to misunderstanding or suspicion.

"We would like to be in touch with Chinese society to pass on information. Whether we will be accepted or not is another matter, but we will try our best. Of course, we do not expect that everything will run smoothly, but never mind, we will keep on trying for 10 years, 20 years or even 200 years. We will be moving in this direction energetically, but we will never force non-Muslims to believe in Islam."

Asked about the close relationship between PAS and Iran, which worries many Chinese people, and the fact that PAS even hangs up a portrait of Khomeini as a token of reverence, which seriously affects Chinese sensitibilities concerning Chinese acceptance of the PAS party, Hasan Shukri said:

"Iran is not so bad as the devil is painted by the foreign press. Today's Iran is much better than that under the rule of King Phalevi. I visited Iran not long ago, and I saw that the villages destroyed by Iraqi bombings had been rebuilt by the wealthy elements who then donated them to the poor. But it is a fact that U.S. and Soviet agents are engaged in sabotage activities over there."

Hasan Shukri added that Iran is not an ideal Islamic country, "but neither is Saudi Arabia a truly Islamic country."

Asked whether PAS' move to contact Chinese society represents a policy shift caused by the absence of Chinese support in past general elections, Hasan Shukri said:

"To us Muslims, we remained calm after our defeat in the elections. Victory or failure is a secondary matter. The most important problem is still doing missionary work. This is the teaching of the Koran. Our relationship with Iran will not lead to rioting in our country, because Islam is opposed to killing people. As to our participation in general elections, of course we hope to win and we should work hard to achieve victory. Whether we will get what we want is up to Allah to decide."

However, Hasan Shukri indicated that there is no room for compromise between Islam and communism. He said that the PAS does not receive any foreign aid. Although we mobilized many cars to transport voters to polling booths, this help was given voluntarily by our party supporters, just like the election slogans and posters and food.

For instance, during the byelection at Patong Derah /phonetic/, our workers managed to save scores of bags of rice, because they were rendering service on a voluntary basis. The PAS party is engaged in a spiritual, not a materialistic, struggle.

Hasan Shukri stressed that the PAS wants to disseminate information to the Chinese, not to force them to believe in Islam. "Our attitude is cultivate the land persistently, regardless of whether we will reap a lean or bumper harvest," he concluded.

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CSO: 4205/22

MALAYSIA

PRACTICES OF CHINESE ASSOCIATIONS DISCUSSED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 2 Mar 85 p 2

/Commentary: "The Drawbacks of Chinese Associations"

/Text/ Many Chinese associations may be found in various places all over the country. Judging by their nature, they may be classified into fraternity or village-mate associations, commercial guilds, professional groups, religious bodies, cultural and educational organizations, as well as alumni clubs.

Among these associations, some are active, others are dormant and still others have changed character.

A number of active Chinese organizations are doing good work in striving for the welfare of their members and even making contributions to Chinese society and the country. However, they have many problems, and one of the most common drawbacks is factionalism.

The main factor for an outbreak of factional infighting is attributable to the leadership of the association concerned. Many leaders of Chinese society have an erroneous concept of utilizing public service as a tool to grab a position in society. Consequently, when a conflict of interests arises among the leaders of an organization, factionalism is bound to ensue.

It is up to the attitude of the leaders themselves to avert factionalism. If each and every leader can adopt a correct attitude in doing social work, we believe that many untoward events can be avoided.

What we mean by "correct attitude" is do not make social work as a vehicle to grab a name and position in society, and simultaneously adhere to the democratic spirit under which the minority must follow the majority.

It is quite possible that a mass organization may have many capable leaders. We must give full support to the person who is chosen by the majority of its membership. A leader must have a spirit of initiative and spontaneity. If he discovers a more capable leader, he should voluntarily step down in favor of the other person.

Every organization has its own set aims and purposes, mainly to strive for the welfare of its members. However, in the wake of changing times, a mass organization should not only pay attention to the welfare of its members, but also show concern over the political, economic and educational future of the Chinese living in this country.

It is even more important that a Chinese association should not confine itself in a small circle, standing still and refusing to make progress. It should make many contacts and associations with other groups to give full rein to its role.

There are many Chinese organizations which set up mahjong games, because traditionally such activities can provide the members with relaxation and entertainment. On the other hand, however, some members rely on playing mahjong games to earn some money to cover their daily-life expenses. At present, many organizations already regard playing mahjong as a normal activity while neglecting other work that really need to be done.

Leaders of this type of organizations should make a self-criticism and a review whether the existence of such an organization still has a value or how to make it more meaningful, because the environment no longer permits it to exist as such.

It is gratifying to note that the Chinese Union, which claims to be the leading institution among Chinese associations, is contacting other organizations in various cities for a reorganization.

We hope that after the formation of a national Chinese Union, this institution will shoulder an important responsibility by re-examining the past roles of Chinese associations and simultaneously searching the objective for which all Chinese associations will jointly strive henceforward.

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CSO: 4205/23

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY DISCOURAGES RAISING TAXES

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 2

/Commentary: "Adding Tax Burden Is Not a Wise Policy"/

/Text/ Because in recent years the government finds itself hard-pressed for money and in a sorry plight, it has no option but to raise taxes in order to meet the deficit and balance the budget of various departments. This has virtually and directly increased the burden of the people.

On the surface, the living standards of our people have been steadily increasing year by year, but there has been no corresponding increase in their income. Therefore, to cope with the increasing living standards, they are compelled to find a way to earn extra income. However, the tax increase not only affects the prices of daily necessities, but also includes a hike of real estate taxation rates. This is something difficult to be coped with by our national income.

Property tax rates have been repeatedly increased, and land tax is also readjusted annually. This is really a heavy burden difficult to shoulder.

It is an understandable and reasonable duty for the people to bear some responsibility to help the government in coping with economic difficulties. But the government should consider whether the people can bear such responsibility and whether such measure will bring dire consequences.

Take land tax, for example. By increasing the tax by three percent or so, the authorities can get several hundred million dollars' additional revenue annually. However, for the long-term benefit of the country, this will not serve as a good phenomenon. Just as Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin remarked after hearing a briefing on Malacca's development the other day, if land price is assessed too high, this will affect foreign investors' plan to build factories in our country.

As a developing nation, we are in need of foreign investment to help our national construction. Although the authorities have drawn up many favorable conditions for foreign companies to invest here, their reactions have generally fallen below our expectations. Although many investors crave for our abundant natural resources and regard our country as a paradise for investment, yet they hesitate to come forward. We believe that this reluctance has something to do

with the exorbitant price of our land. If this were the case, our authorities' efforts to encourage foreign companies to invest in our country all these years have been in vain.

As a matter of fact, the high land price does not dissuade prospective foreign investors alone. Even our own people have been reluctant to utilize land development for industrial or other purposes, due to the exorbitant land price. This is a stumbling block to our nation's development.

As far as we know, besides government land, many private-owned land still lie barren and are not fully utilized despite official urgings for a speedy development. Vast tracts of land are being wasted, instead of being developed as they should be. All this because of the exorbitant land price, besides economic recession.

We maintain that besides readjusting taxes to make good a balanced budget, the government should also consider the consequences. We also believe that the authorities will not draw up a policy by which the losses outweigh the gains.

We have often stressed that ours is a country endowed with rich natural resources, but instead of developing these resources, the government has been racking its brains on tax matters. This is not a good way to manage money matters. We should make use of our good points to make up for our shortcomings. Only in this way can we bring economic stability to the country and drive our nation forward to the main road for further development.

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CSO: 4205/23

MALAYSIA

MINISTER CITES GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RAW MATERIALS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 27 Feb 85 p 3

/Text/ Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong, minister of primary industries, today pointed out that raw materials will continue to have a great impact on our country's economic development.

He said that excluding petroleum and natural gas, raw materials' interest in 1984 occupied 20 percent of the gross national product or 24 percent of the total exports of this country. He estimated the value of last year's raw materials export at M\$15.8 billion, an increase over 1983's figure of M\$13.925 billion.

Datuk Paul Leong pointed out that last year's good performance was mainly attributed to the increase in export volume and price of the raw materials, particularly palm oil, cocoa and pepper. He believes that prospects for this year and on a short term basis are fairly good.

He said that the U.S. economic rebound during the fourth quarter last year has led the public to have more confidence in the U.S. economic performance in 1985. If the U.S. economic situation turns for the better, this will spur on economic growth in Japan and other countries, and bring benefit to them, too.

Minister Leong made the above comments while distributing among reporters a publication entitled "Malaysia's Raw Materials" edited by the Minister of Primary Industries.

With regard to the development of rubber, he said that rubber is still playing an important role, occupying 45 percent of Malaysia's crop land. About one-third of our agricultural labor is connected with rubber industry. He said that at present rubber enterprises are undergoing a stage of consolidation and modernization.

On the other hand, palm oil has become one of our major foreign-exchange earning raw materials. "We will continue to expand palm oil's planting, production, processing and scope of export." He said our mounting palm oil production has stabilized the international supply situation of edible oils. Last year, our palm oil export earned our country M\$6 billion in foreign exchange.

On the part of cocoa, Minister Leong said that it has leaped forward to become the third largest foreign exchange earner. At the present rate of advance, our country will become the third major cocoa producers in the world by the end of this century.

On the whole, he said, we can feel proud of the successes achieved through our trade in raw materials. "But we must speed up improving our competitive capabilities and resilience to face structural changes and challenges in the days to come.

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CSO: 4205/23

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS MAHATHIR'S COMING TRIP TO CHINA

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 26 Feb 85 p 2

/Commentary: "Prime Minister's Journey to China"/

/Text/ Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will pay an official visit to China this year. He will become the third top-ranking government official to make such a trip, after Tun Razak and Tun Hussein Onn.

Eleven years have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and China on 31 March 1974. Although there has been improvement in bilateral trade, the situation still falls far short of our ideals. In diplomacy, there has been no sign of progress. Consequently Prime Minister Dr Mahathir's coming visit to China carries great significance and responsibility. It is hoped that he will be able to overcome all obstacles, strengthen the bilateral trade and foreign relations and bring benefit to the government and people of both countries.

The late Tun Razak was the person who rendered the most outstanding service in Malaysian-Chinese diplomatic relationship. Although Tun Hussein Onn visited China during his tenure of office, there was no visible consolidation in the fields of trade and foreign affairs between the two countries. Prime Minister Dr Mahathir's visit will be most opportune for a review of the progress of the Malaysian-Chinese relationship in the past 11 years.

During the past 11 years, China bought large quantities of Malaysian rubber, timber and palm oil while we imported similar amounts of canned goods and daily necessities from China. However, China imported our commodities directly from Malaysia, while we relied on third countries to import the majority of Chinese goods, which caused a big trade gap.

Consequently, a direct trade relationship must be formed between Malaysia and China to narrow the trade imbalance.

At present, China imports from us only rubber, timber and palm oil. We hope that apart from increasing the volume of these raw materials, she will simultaneously import our manufactured products and semifinished goods.

16 May 1985

MALAYSIA

SOME 18,000 MCA 'PHANTOM' MEMBERS DISCOVERED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 3

/Text/ Senator Lim Heang Lian, national organizational secretary of the Malaysian Chinese Association /MCA/ today issued a public statement disclosing that according to the result of a preliminary survey, the MCA has a total of 18,019 "phantom" members.

She said that among the figure, 16,040 names were fabricated before 1981, while the remainder were added after 1981.

The statement indicated that by yesterday, the MCA has received complaints concerning membership namelist from its branches, divisions and combined state committees.

Senator Lim said: "We attach great importance to these complaints and we continue to investigate other bogus members and at the same time set up a committee to check these complaints. If verified, the names of 'phantom' members will be scratched off the list."

Senator Lim's statement also pointed out that according to an agreement signed on 30 January 1985 /by the factions concerned/ for the settlement of the MCA infighting, the party has already taken measures to delete the names of bogus members. It admitted that the much-publicized "phantom membership" case has seriously hurt the party's public image.

Consequently, the statement continued, it is deemed necessary to lay bare all the facts to the public. But this step must not be interpreted to mean that we want to slander or censure any leader or member of the party. The public should know the truth, because members are the foundation of a party organization, and the moment the party's entity and reputation is at stake, the party has the obligation to disclose the truth in order to restore its image and prestige.

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CSO: 4205/23

MALAYSIA

PAS SEEKS ACCOMMODATIONS WITH NON-MUSLIMS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Mar 85 p 15

[Article by Amin Omar]

[Text] PAS's perennial problem is public relations. A resolution to be tabled at the forthcoming Pas general assembly, if adopted, will have a major and far-reaching impact on the party's image and political struggle as well as the country's political scenario.

The resolution proposed by Federal Territory Pas calls on the party's Ulama and intellectuals to seek ways from both the party's constitution and the syariah point of view on how the party can accommodate non-Muslims as members. Supporting this resolution is another one calling for the party to endorse that Pas struggle for the mustadzaffin (the oppressed) includes the non-Muslims.

The question of a new image and a PR programme to project the party's "true" image which will at least assure it of some measure of victory in the coming elections, is also expected to take centre stage during the assembly beginning April 13.

Pas has been labelled a fanatical and an extremist party which brooks no flexibility in multi-racial and multi-religious Malaysia. It has been incessantly accused of perpetrating the fracture in the Malay community and using religion, even to the extent of distorting Quranic verses, to achieve its political ends. To the non-Muslims and non-Malays, Pas is popularly viewed as an anti-non-Muslim and anti-Chinese party. Its leaders are publicised as irrational and power hungry and if ever the party ruled, the country will be in chaos.

Ignorant

Pas leaders acknowledge the bad publicity the party has generated. Losing many by-elections, the latest one in Padang Terap, the arrest of its important leaders for subversive activities, the party's "inconsistent" stand on issues like the kafir-mengkafir, and the closed-minded attitude of members served only to dent further the image.

Pas as an opposition party without a national media has not been able to acquit itself against the charges. One leader, however, said tongue-in-cheek that the mud-smearing campaign against Pas has backfired and has served the interest of the party instead.

The exposure in the media of Pas "unhealth" activities and stand has at least made the masses aware of what the party was doing and that the party was still alive and potent. To this leader, the bad publicity against Pas is nothing but the result of normal political bantering between enemies which will not effect Pas in any way.

A young party insider who is concerned over the bad PR, said most people were ignorant of, hostile to and prejudiced against Pas. "We want to change that very negative view of Pas to knowledge, acceptance and sympathy, through organised programmes especially aimed at the non-Muslims," he said.

The recent symposium on national unity organised by the Setapak Pas at the Chinese Assembly Hall was part of this new strategy and PR campaign to woo the non-Muslims and to project itself as a party which accepts the reality of multi-racial and multi-religious Malaysia and one that fights for justice and truth irrespective of race and religion.

How far the party has achieved this lofty target is difficult to gauge, but the symposium which was attended by notable personalities like Dr Tan Chee Khoo, Chandra Muzaffar of Aliran, CAP's Martin Khor and academician Jomo Sundram among others, provoked sharp criticisms from Pas opponents.

The point of attack was centred on Pas use of the Chinese Assembly Hall which the anti-Pas groups considered as "najis" (abhorable) and "haram." Pas was also severely reprimanded for using the Chinese language in banners and information pamphlets including Press releases. Pas' sincerity in organising the symposium was questioned, too. In short, the symposium was dismissed by Pas critics as nothing but a cheap PR exercise by the party to fool the non-Muslims, while inwardly the party is still as fanatical and extreme as ever. They view this latest move by Pas as a sign of desperation.

"The symposium is just the beginning. It will not change our image overnight. It is almost impossible to change whatever image (which others have built for us) in a single effort. But definitely we will build more bridges to get across to the non-Muslims," said another party insider. Islamic politics, he said, in all seriousness, encompasses even the secularists and the non-Muslims because the call of the religion (dakwah) is for the annas (mankind) irrespective of colour, belief or creed.

"Pas had always adhered to this basic principle, but our opponents have confused the issue to their advantage. Our argument is simple: if the non-Muslims can accept other ideologies, then why not Islam. What we are offering is an alternative and basic to that alternative is that Islam as a socio-politico order promises justice for all. Prophet Muhammad practised this in the Medina City state. Pas is also struggling for this equitable society

through the establishment of an Islamic state. This is what we are trying to tell the non-Muslims.

"The Chinese converted to Islam earlier than the Malays. In fact they brought the religion here together with the Indians and the Arabs. Admiral Cheng Hoe of the Ming Dynasty was a Muslim. The Chinese Muslim population in China surpassed the Malay population. So what is wrong if we talk to them, explain Islam to them, remove any misunderstanding and misconception they have on the religion, and even make them members. How can we accept them within our fold depends on the findings of our Ulamas," he said.

Meetings

The move to open Pas doors for non-Muslims is not new. Past leaders, excluding only Datuk Asri Haji Muda who now leads a rival party, have considered this possibility. Nothing concrete, however, came out of it until now with the resolution from the Federal Territory Pas, whose leadership is composed of young zealous professionals and intellectuals, including Chinese Muslims.

The move to garner non-Muslim support to its political cause also marks the party's departure from its traditional base in the rural areas to the urban areas. At stake is of course the majority of urbanised non-Malay voters in states like Selangor, Perak, Pahang, Johore, Penang and Federal Territory.

"We are only going back to the fundamental. The call of Islam was started by Prophet Muhammad in urban Mecca. It was established in urban Medina," said one member, stressing his party's seriousness in pursuing this objective.

There is no better place for Pas to test this new approach than the Federal Territory which is the melting pot of Malaysia's diverse people. To lend credence to its non-racial politics, the Kampung Baru branch of Pas is headed by a Chinese Muslim, Ali Abdullah.

Pas' calculation is that if the party can just reach the non-Muslims and explain the salient features of its struggle and ideology, support for the party will be forthcoming. In this direction, one can expect more symposiums and more meetings between Pas and the non-Muslims in future. Pas sources said that such meetings have been planned throughout the country.

One can easily dismiss this latest tactic by Pas as an effort to pull wool over the eyes of Malaysians and that the party's main objective of reaching out to the non-Muslims is only to gain political mileage. The fault of course lies with Pas leaders if one were to form this conclusion.

Pas leaders have in the past demonstrated that they are capable of practising the Marxist maxim of "the ends justifying the means." They have not demonstrated any kind of modernization or flexibility nor any form of compromise for any one to easily believe that what they intend to do now is sincere.

How can they be sincere? They want to reach out to the non-Muslims but they cannot even sit down with their fellow-Muslims in Umno without calling them apostates.

Nonetheless, Pas' move to reach out to the non-Muslims, to open its doors for non-Muslim membership and to fight for the oppressed irrespective of race and religion is a significant development. What this implies is that Pas will now have to practise what it preaches and not go on fooling the people with rhetorics and empty talk. It has to demonstrate that it is flexible and liberal and that its leaders are willing to compromise, even on fundamental issues like administering the country according to secular norms. It has to recognise the government's Islamisation effort and to stop fracturing the ummah by splitting hair over the question of faith and infidelity.

Indeed, if approved by the general assembly, the resolutions will lead to a broadening of outlook and sensible leadership in Pas from the current narrow-mindedness and bigotry of some of its leaders and members. The general assembly on April 13 will be the turning point in the party's approach towards Malaysian politics and the realities that go with it.

CSO: 4200/787

MALAYSIA

ASEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 2

/Commentary: "A Review of ASEAN Economic Cooperation"/

/Text/ While officiating at the opening ceremony of the 17th ASEAN Economic Ministers' Conference in Kuala Lumpur the other day, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir remarked that although cooperation in political, cultural and social realms among the six ASEAN member countries has achieved successes, yet such is not the case with respect to economic cooperation. The prime minister called on the conference to strengthen ASEAN's trade and economic cooperation.

In the past 12 months, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei and Malaysia showed a healthy development trend in economic matters, with their average economic growth of about 6.6 percent exceeding the 1983 figure of 3.44 percent. However, this was offset by the industrial and commercial protectionist policy of Western countries, which produced all sorts of adverse effects.

It is evident that the policy of the European Common Market has made it difficult for ASEAN industrial products to have an opportunity to enter European markets; even if such opportunity presents itself, it would not be easy for us to compete against other countries in terms of production quality and price.

The above-mentioned example explains why and how Europe's protectionism has caused ASEAN countries to suffer a setback in international trade. To remedy this declining tendency, ASEAN nations must have a spirit of self-reliance.

This spirit of self-reliance must be established on the basis of mutual cooperation among ASEAN member nations and, as pointed out by Prime Minister Dr Mahathir, it is essential to strengthen the cooperation in trade and the economy.

Reviewing the trade relations among the six ASEAN member countries, it can be seen that the intramural volume occupies only 20 percent of the combined trade figures of the six countries, and this percentage becomes pitifully negligible if we exclude transshipment trading through Singapore. This point clearly reflects the far-from-ideal situation of economic cooperation among ASEAN countries in the past.

It is a fact that the ASEAN nations have long ago concluded an agreement for mutual preferential trade. Now that economic cooperation still leaves much to be desired, it is essential that this preferential trade arrangement be re-examined.

The main objective of the ASEAN preferential trade agreement is to stimulate trade among member nations, but up till this moment many business firms still cannot be sure that this agreement will bring about any result.

Although the possibility for competition exists in free trade, an arrangement should be made to give priority to intramural trade for selfish interest; in other words, the people of ASEAN countries should have the obligation to make use of ASEAN products precedently over other foreign goods.

Furthermore, ASEAN member countries should give one another a most preferential tax arrangement. For instance, goods imported by a member country from another member country should be levied only 5 percent import tax or even exempted altogether, while the same goods imported from other foreign countries should be levied 20 percent or higher import duty. The principal aim of such an arrangement is to make it untenable for foreign commodities to compete against ASEAN products.

In addition, streamlining the trade procedures among ASEAN member countries and strengthening air and sea transportation facilities among them would be conducive to the growth of intramural trade.

Malaysia's exports to other member countries showed a decrease last year. In the first 9 months of 1984, her total exports to these countries amounted to M\$4.81 million only, a drop of 51 percent compared with the same period of the preceding year.

While our export trade with the Philippines and Indonesia dropped by wide margin, it registered an increase with Singapore and Thailand. What we need, however, is a balanced trade relationship. An increase in trade volume is a normal thing, but if the volume drops, it is necessary for us to re-examine the trade relationship.

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CSO: 4205/22

MALAYSIA

PROSPECTS FOR RAW MATERIALS VIEWED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 28 Feb 85 p 2

/Commentary: "Looking Into the Prospects of Raw Materials"/

/Text/ Raw materials have a great impact on our country's economic development, because we heavily rely on the income accruing from our export of raw materials. They may be described as the economic lifeblood of our nation.

According to statistics issued by the Ministry of Primary Industries, excluding petroleum and natural gas, the benefit we received last year from exports of such other raw materials as tin, rubber, timber, palm oil and cocoa occupied 24 percent of our total exports. The amount of benefit reached M\$15.8 billion, an increase of M\$1.9 billion over the 1983 figure of M\$13.9 billion.

There is no denying that the rise in this export benefit was due to two factors: on the one hand, the volume of raw materials export was increased, and on the other hand, prices were gradually reverting to the rising trend, especially for palm oil and cocoa.

Of course, this trend of development has a bearing on the recovery of the world economy, particularly the gradual rebound of the U.S. economy which speeded up the pace of recovery of other free enterprising countries. As the world's largest industrialized country, the United States needs huge quantities of raw materials to aid her industrial development.

There are also indications that despite the difficulties suffered by America in the course of her economic recovery, all other countries still place confidence in her. In other words, the prospects for our raw materials are most optimistic.

Among our numerous raw materials, the future of palm oil is the most promising. As a matter of fact, the government has in recent years been encouraging the people to develop palm oil industry which not only would bring in considerable income, but also devotedly help improve the livelihood of villagers and provide the people with plenty of job opportunities.

Last year alone our country earned an income of M\$5.5 billion from 3.71 million m/t palm oil export, which represented 62 percent of the world's palm oil

production. As a matter of fact, we are the world's largest palm oil producing country, and palm oil is gradually replacing rubber and tin as our second largest foreign-exchange earner among our raw materials.

Palm oil is a most widely-used crop. Besides being refined into various edible oil products, research is now in progress to turn it into fuel for industrial purposes. Furthermore, it is predicted that world's demand of palm oil will increase steadily, so we can firmly say that the prospects for palm oil are the brightest.

The prospects for rubber are also good. Although its current price has dropped to M\$1.80 per kilo, the demand for rubber in various countries will increase by a wide margin in the wake of world economic recovery. It is expected that rubber price will revert to the level of M\$2.50 per kilo.

China is a country that needs huge quantities of rubber, because she is carrying out a modernization program at the present time. She needs rubber-based industries to aid the development of other industries. Although she produces rubber herself, China's rubber production is insufficient to meet the demand, therefore she must import rubber from other countries.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will make a state visit to China shortly. It is expected that both sides will talk about the question of China's import of our raw materials, including rubber.

However, we are now facing tough competition from artificial rubber, as many countries have already improved the quality of artificial rubber to replace natural rubber.

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CSO: 4205/23

MALAYSIA

EAST GERMAN FIRM TO OPEN KUALA LUMPUR OFFICE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Mar 85 p 22

[Text]

LEIPZIG, Mar. 18

AN EAST German state-owned foreign trade enterprise, Takraf Export/Import, will set up a local office in Kuala Lumpur soon to establish contacts with Malaysian businessmen, particularly Bumiputeras.

The company which exports a wide range of products, from strip mining equipment to port and shipyard cranes, is moving east as part of an overseas expansion programme.

The head of the export division of the Ministry of Economic Department of general and heavy tool engineering, Mr Wolfgang Lau, said the Kuala Lumpur office would signify the importance East Germany was attaching to Malaysia as a new market.

He said his ministry had decided to concentrate on the Asean region, particularly Malaysia, in line with the policy to diversify trading partners.

He identified wire, cable, machines, open cast mining equipment as possible exports to Malaysia.

Mr Lau added Malaysia might be interested in a new technology developed by an East German heavy engineering and plant construction company for the construction of small power generating stations fuelled by rice husk.

Mr Lau said the machine was best suited for Malaysia. Representations had already been made with local Malaysian firms interested in purchasing this equipment.

Other companies under the ministry are also planning to participate in the technical symposium to be held either at the end of this year or early next year in Kuala Lumpur.

He said officials from the ministry would also be visiting Malaysia to assess the market conditions.

CSO: 4200/787

MALAYSIA

EXPORTS TO NEW ZEALAND STAY TAX FREE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Mar 85 pp 1, 24

[Article by Fauziah Haji Ismail]

[Text]

MALAYSIAN exports to New Zealand, which enjoy tax-free treatment under the NZ Generalised System of Preferences, will not be seriously affected — at least for another two years — by the Lange government's decision to phase out import controls.

This assurance was given yesterday by its Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism, Mr M.K. Moore, when asked whether the move would affect developing countries whose goods were only able to enter the NZ market because of the edge provided by the GSP.

Developing countries had in the past expressed concern that removal of all import controls would benefit the advanced countries since their GSP clout would no longer mean much to them.

Mr Moore, however,

said countries trading with New Zealand should now take advantage of its trade liberalisation to export their products.

He told reporters in Kuala Lumpur that New Zealand had decided to discard protectionism in favour of an open market.

Trade between the two countries have traditionally been heavily in favour of New Zealand. For example, during the first eight months of 1984, trade between Malaysia and New Zealand totalled \$196.1 million — with Malaysia importing \$144.0 million worth of goods.

In 1983, trade between the two countries amounted to \$290.4 million, of which Malaysia's imports totalled \$240.2 million.

Describing his visit as an attempt to strengthen New Zealand-Malaysian

trade links, Mr Moore said his purpose was to get to know the country's policy on trade.

Commenting on the call by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam for an increase in investments from New Zealand, Mr Moore said: "Investment involves two parties, both Malaysia and New Zealand.

"We will have to work together, hopefully we can develop our trade, but without it being at the expense of other nations," he said.

In reply to a question, Mr Moore said counter trade would be New Zealand's last option in promoting trade with other nations. Nevertheless, it would not be impossible to work out counter trade arrangements with Malaysia if the situation warranted it.

On the proposal to set up a Malaysia-New Zealand Business Council, Mr Moore said: "It is up to the private sectors of both countries to take the initiative to form such a council to help them in their business ventures."

Touching on tourism, he said New Zealand, which is organising the 1985 Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) conference, lacked the kind of top class international hotels found in Malaysia.

"We are trying to improve the situation by providing financial packages to investors to build international standard hotels in New Zealand," he said.

Tourism contributes about 15 per cent of New Zealand's foreign exchange earnings.

CSO: 4200/787

MALAYSIA

PAS LEGAL ADVISER HELD UNDER ISA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Penang, Sat.--The legal adviser to Pas, Haji Suhaimi Said, has been detained under the Internal Security Act.

His detention was confirmed here today by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam.

Datuk Musa, who is also Home Minister, said the police have powers to hold detainees for up to 60 days for interrogation.

"I will come in only if they want to keep them for a longer period than that," he said.

Meanwhile, a police statement in Kuala Lumpur said Haji Suhaimi, 40, was detained for carrying out activities that brought about a split in the country's Malay and Muslim community.

The statement added that his activities had created a situation that could spark off trouble and threaten public order and national security.

Haji Suhaimi was picked up by police while returning to his home in Jalan Maran, Temerloh, on Thursday night.

According to his wife, Puan Hindum Jaafar, police also searched the office of his law firm and took away some books and documents.

The items taken were said to include reports of the Lubuk Merbau incident in which Pas and Umno members clashed two days before the Padang Terap by-election on Jan 19. One man was killed and several hurt in the incident.

Haji Suhaimi joined Pas after the 1982 general election and was appointed the party's legal adviser last year.

He is also a committee member of Pahang Pas Youth. In Kuala Lumpur, Pas secretary-general Haji Hassan Shukri said his party regretted Haji Suhaimi's detention. "We are still trying to find out what happened," he said when contacted at Pas headquarters.

MALAYSIA

COMMUNIST TERRORISTS AVOIDING SECURITY FORCES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — About 200 Communist terrorists are playing hide-and-seek and avoiding any clash with security forces in the jungle for fear of reducing their strength.

"Their main objectives are to re-establish contacts in their former bases and win more sympathisers," the acting Inspector-General of Police, Tan Sri Amin Osman, said today.

He was addressing his officers and men at an oath-taking ceremony at the Bukit Aman police headquarters to mark Police Day.

Tan Sri Amin said the CTs had attempted to set up new bases in Ulu Kelantan and Ulu Perak over the past few years.

He warned that they had stepped up their activities along the Malaysian-Thai border.

"They have been planting more booby-traps, sabotaging security development projects and exploiting sensitive and potential socioeconomic issues to whip up sentiments against the Government," he said.

However, he added, the security situation in the country was under control.

The officers and men were advised to be on the alert and be familiar with the new tactics and strategies being adopted by the terrorists.

"Until the Communist menace is eradicated, every policeman must be ready to prevent and repel them."

Tan Sri Amin said another problem the police faced was the use of religion by extremists to further their ends.

"The Government had proposed a White Paper entitled *Threat to the unity of Muslims and the nation's security* last November, to explain the activities of certain individuals and groups who have been exploiting religious issues."

"This will help members of the force understand the

problem better and enable them to analyse situations quickly and take the necessary action to preserve harmony among the various races."

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA, INDONESIA AGREE ON AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY COOPERATION

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

JAKARTA, Tues. — Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed in principle to co-operate in the development of their automobile industries, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today.

The Prime Minister told the Malaysian Press here that the matter was discussed at length during his two-hour talk with Indonesia's President Suharto this morning.

Details of the programme will be worked out later by both sides.

The Prime Minister said that under the programme Indonesia might import engines and main parts of the Proton Saga to assemble for the local market. Likewise, Malaysia might import engines and main parts of commercial vehicles from Indonesia.

Specialising

The possibility of co-operation in the production of parts was also looked into.

Dr Mahathir said Indonesia and Malaysia could enter into three-way joint ventures with countries that could provide technology.

Each country could specialise in the manufacture of certain parts.

The Prime Minister said Malaysia and Indonesia had agreed to look into the possibility of establishing direct shipping links between the countries.

He said it was necessary if trade flow were to be increased and economic co-operation upgraded.

Indonesia is now working towards simplifying the documentation process at its ports to speed up cargo clearance, he said.

CSO: 4200/786

MALAYSIA

GERMAN FIRM WINS TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONTRACT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Mar 85 p 20

[Article by Sabry Sharif]

[Text]

A West German firm has won a \$453 million contract to set up a transmission system for the Telecoms Department.

The firm, Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG (SEL), has been given five years to complete the project.

The counter-trade value of the tender is estimated at \$130 million.

SEL, in its negotiations with the Telecoms Department and the Trade and Industry Ministry, has indicated its willingness to accept Malaysian goods as part of the payment for the contract.

Malaysia is expected to offer fruit preservatives, margarine and shortening, refined petroleum products, rubber articles, furniture, garments and textile.

Some primary commodities may also be included in the counter-trade arrangement, but Malaysian officials are likely to push for finished products such as cocoa but-

ter and powder instead of plain cocoa beans.

Officials of the Trade and Industry Ministry and the Telecoms Department confirmed that steps are underway to negotiate a counter-trade deal with SEL for the \$453 million contract.

Goods

SEL representatives were believed to have met officials of the Trade and Industry Ministry and the Telecoms Department during the weekend to finalise details of the counter-trade aspect of the deal.

SEL also indicated that it was interested in refined petroleum goods.

SEL will be the second German firm to do coun-

tertrade business with Malaysia. The first, Serrosteel, sold \$2.8 million worth of railway fasteners to Malayan Railway recently and agreed to accept some Malaysian products as payment.

American telecommunications conglomerate, International Telex and Telegraph Corporation, is the majority shareholder in SEL through the International Standard Electric Corporation.

The corporation is internationally known for its telecommunications equipment, audio-video electronic goods and components.

Last year, SEL bought the audio equipment works of ITT Transelctronics (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, Penang.

CSO: 4200/786

MALAYSIA

OCTOBER DATE FOR ASEAN UREA PLANT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Mar 85 p 9

[Article by Balan Moses]

[Text] Bintulu, Sat.--The \$700 million Asean Bintulu Fertiliser (ABF) plant will be the largest single-stream granular urea producer in the world when it comes on-stream in October this year.

Commercial operation will begin on Oct 7 with a daily production of 1,500 metric tons of urea and 1,000 tonnes of ammonia.

ABD Sdn Bhd secretary Mohamad Nor Othman said the plant's production capacity is higher than that of similar projects in Trinidad, Canada and New Zealand.

"However, our primary objective is not to maximise profits but to save on foreign exchange," he told a group of visiting newsmen.

The ABF project is the second Asean economic project to get off the ground after the urea plant in Aceh, Indonesia. Malaysia's current urea demand stands at about 200,000 tons.

Sited at Tanjong Kiturong near here, the plant will use natural gas from the Central Uconia gas fields located about 150km from the shore.

Malaysia is expected to use about 50 per cent of the plant's 450,000-tonne annual urea production, ceasing imports from the Soviet Union, Korea and Japan.

Surplus

The rest will be divided proportionately among the remaining Asean nations. Surplus urea will be sold to non-Asean countries.

Thailand, however, will not make further purchases once its own Asean fertiliser plant becomes operational.

Encik Mohamad Nor said Malaysia is importing urea from Indonesia in line with the Asean economic project agreement. However, this will cease once the Bintulu plant comes on stream.

He said the plant is equipped to produce about 10 per cent surplus ammonia which may be sold to non-Asean countries.

Brunei, he said, is not participating in the project because of its late entry into the Asean grouping.

"It will, nevertheless, be considered a potential market for the urea."

On the price to be quoted for urea exports, he said this would be decided later by the shareholders.

It is learnt that the US\$160 (FOB) bulk per tonne cost may be used as the basis in deciding the cost factor.

On anti-pollution measures at the plant, he said they are among the best in the industry and have been approved by the Department of Environment.

CSO: 4200/786

MALAYSIA

JAPANESE LOANS REVIEWED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 p 17

[Text]

JAPAN has loaned Malaysia 310.6 billion yen (M\$3.137 billion) since 1966, when the country first extended finance here.

The loans have been —

● 18 billion yen (1966) for Perlis Sugar Mill and various Telecoms projects,

● 36 billion yen (1972) for the implementation of the Temenggor hydro-electric project, the shipyard in Johore Baru and the palm oil tanker project,

● 36 billion yen (1974) for the Crocker Range Road in Sabah, the ship-

yard project in Johore Baru, the Temenggor hydro-electric project and the Prai Thermal Power Station,

● 21 billion yen (1978) for the gas turbine project, the Pasir Gudang Thermal Power Station, the Tenom Pangi hydro-electric station in Sabah,

● 21 billion yen (1978) for the East-West Malaysian submarine cable, the Terengganu hydro-electric project and the Kenering hydro-electric project,

● 21 billion yen (1979) for the Terengganu hy-

dro-electric project, the Bintulu Port construction project and the Bersia hydro-electric project,

● 21 billion yen (1981) for the Port Klang power station project,

● 21 billion yen (1982) for the Malayan Railway diesel electric locomotives and shunting locomotives purchase project, the highway project (Seremban-Air Hitam) and the Batang Air hydro-electric project,

● 21 billion yen (1983) for the Sabah gas grid project and the Port

Klang power station project (phase II),

● Special credit of 40 billion yen (1983) for the implementation of the Port Klang power station project,

● 21 billion yen (1985) for the Sabah gas grid project, the optical fibre system project, the Seremban-Air Hitam toll expressway, the Malayan Railway diesel electric locomotives purchase project and

● 33.6 billion yen (1982) for the Asean Bintulu fertiliser project, in which Malaysia is partner.

CSO: 4200/787

MALAYSIA

NATIONAL CREDIT RATING ENHANCED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 p 17

[Article by Yee Mee Fah]

[Text]

MALAYSIA'S credit rating was given another boost last week when the Government secured a US\$600 million (\$1.5 billion) loan pegged at a rate that has never before been offered to developing countries.

At a time when developing countries are clamouring for external financing, Malaysia's achievement underlines its creditworthiness internationally.

The loan, which is being put together by the Suisse First Boston Ltd, a leading London-based merchant bank, caps all the other loans which the Government has clinched so far in that it offers not only low interest rates but also allows Malaysia to repay the money in 15 years — the longest maturity period secured by a developing country from private financial institutions.

Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin, who

was in Kuantan on a State visit to Pahang last week, said the loan "reflects the high opinion among international bankers of Malaysia's ability to service its foreign debts."

The US\$600m will be used to repay some of the country's more expensive debts.

In addition to this loan, the Government has also secured another massive credit facility — a 21 billion Yen credit loan. The agreement for this facility will be signed in Kuala Lumpur in a day or two.

A first

The Government has always insisted that despite the country's huge budget deficits and its substantial net foreign borrowings, its credit-rating among international financiers has not at any time been adversely affected.

The *Asian Wall Street Journal* reported last

week that the US\$600 million was being offered to Malaysia at a rock-bottom price — a rate which is below the London Interbank (LIBOR) interest rate. (LIBOR has long served as the benchmark for international loans).

This is the first time a developing country has been offered financing at such favourable rates.

The report said Malaysia's stability and relatively low foreign debts make it an attractive borrower, particularly since banks are suffering from a shortage of lending opportunities.

The Government secured numerous external loans over the last six months, both from the international money market and multilateral agencies. They include:

- A US\$600 million FRN loan obtained in November. The major portion of the issue was for refinancing of existing US dollar denominated loans which had shorter maturities and higher margins.

- A US\$52.1 million (\$130 million) loan from the World Bank for the development of small-scale enterprises. The agreement for the loan

was signed in Washington by Malaysia's Ambassador Datuk Lew Sip Hon in early January.

- The ADB approved a US\$25.4 million (\$61.4 million) loan for the Terengganu Small-holders Development Project last December. The loan is for a term of 20 years, including a grace period of seven years and carries an interest rate of 10.25 per cent.

- The ADB also approved a \$99.85 million loan which will be used by the Kedah Regional Development Authority (Keda) to improve the living conditions of the poor in the region.

- The Belgium Government has agreed in principle to charge Malaysia low interest rate for the loans it will provide to finance the Federal Territory's Light Rail Transit (LRT) project. Malaysia initially requested for a \$26 million loan but last month applied for the loan to be doubled.

Belgium Crown Prince Albert who was on a visit to Malaysia last month said it had agreed in principle to consider doubling the loan.

MALAYSIA

REACTIONS TO PM'S REMARK ON 'MANDARIN ORANGE' CONTROVERSY

Mahathir Tells Chinese Not to Be Chauvinistic

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 26 Feb 85 p 1

/Text/ Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir today urged the Chinese people in our country that when they go shopping, they should evaluate the things carefully and not adopt a chauvinistic attitude.

By way of example, Dr Mahathir said, during the Lunar New Year period, they should not buy mandarin oranges /Citrus reticulata/ only from Chinese stores but also from other fruit merchants.

He added that when the Malays buy clothings and other necessities for the Id-ulfitri and Hadj festivals, they do not fuss about the nationality of the shopowners, and the same thing applies to the Indians when they celebrate the Deepavali.

So, the Chinese should emulate thme, he said.

The prime minister made these remarks while officiating at the opening ceremony of the Tawakal Hospital.

He indicated that the government does not want to see any business being monopolized by any nationality. He pointed out that at a time when racial sentiments still exist, it is important for all nationalities to share a certain kind of business.

The prime minister said that the government looks after all nationalities in our pluralistic society. "We do not want to see a certain nationality taking care of its own people only."

He expressed pride that the Tawakal Hospital is a common property of all the nationalities and hope that it will not create any racial problem when treating patients.

Tay Anh Chuan's Reaction

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 27 Feb 85 p 3

/Text/ Commenting on Prime Minister Dr Mahathir's exhortation to the Chinese not to be chauvinistic when buying mandarin oranges, Tay Anh Chuan said that the controversy absolutely could not have occurred if certain government officials had not resorted to discriminatory practices at will, such as providing the bumiputras with monopolistic schemes and suppressing the traditional enterprises of the Chinese people, all of which have aroused the ire of Chinese society.

The president of the Chinese Youth Federation Movement /CYFM/ hoped that the prime minister would not be misinformed by the officials concerned enough "to put the incidental before the fundamental" and to help swell the arrogance of the errant officials.

The cause of the Mandarin Orange Incident was because the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority /MIDA/ issued permits to only two Malay companies to import 430,000 cases of mandarin oranges, while rejecting the import permit applications submitted by 33 traditional import firms. This, according to Mr Tay, was evidently a ploy to give bumiputra companies a chance to earn money by monopolizing the mandarin orange market. Members of the Chinese society deeply resent this move which is regarded as "robbing one group of people to benefit another."

Although the Trade and Industry Ministry later on gave permission to 19 firms from among the applicants to import about 45,000 cases of mandarin oranges, this represented only 15 percent of the total volume of 300,000 cases normally imported by the traditional /read: Chinese/ importers. The ministry gave the import permits only to those firms who applied for a small quantity of mandarin oranges, but rejected the other firms who applied for larger quantities. Such way of doing things infuriated further the Chinese people.

Eventually, when the ministry did issue permits to all the remaining applicants to import mandarin oranges, it was already too late for the importers to do so. Thus, the approval of the so-called "AP" permits lost its meaning.

It can be easily seen that the fact that the mandarin orange incident could not be speedily cleared up was due to the discriminatory practices of certain government officials. It is incumbent upon the prime minister to hold these irresponsible functionaries by the ear to be appropriately disciplined, in order to prevent them from continuing to sully the cleanliness, efficiency and reliability of the government.

Lim Kit' Liang's Reaction

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 27 Feb 85 p 2

/Text/ Lim Kit Siang, leader of the opposition in Parliament, today called on Datuk Tan Tiong Hong to frankly explain the prime minister's stand on the mandarin orange controversy.

(Tan Tiong Hong had met with the prime minister, after which meeting he explained, by quoting the prime minister's words, that the incident was due to some administrative irregularities committed by certain government officials and that the authorities were investigating the truth of the matter.)

In a public statement, Lim Kit Siang said: "It appears there is some discrepancy between the remarks made by the prime minister in person yesterday and his words quoted by Tan Tiong Hong. Apparently the prime minister blamed consumers for boycotting to buy mandarin oranges.

"Due to the two differing versions, it is necessary for Datuk Tan Tiong Hong to clarify and verify the prime minister's words."

Demanding an explanation, he said: "If the mandarin orange incident was due to the deviations in administration, why is it that no action has been taken thus far?

"The prime minister has indicated that due to the existence of racial sentiments in the country, he does not wish to see a certain field of business monopolized by a certain community.

"The unfortunate thing is that this year the Trade and Industry Ministry and the MIDA attempted to let a new, totally-inexperienced company monopolize the import of mandarin oranges from China."

Lim Kit Siang added that if somebody were to be blamed for this controversy, it would be officials of the Trade and Industry Ministry and the MIDA who had ignored the sensitiveness of our multinational society. This incident should serve as an object lesson for other administrative officials, so that the departments under their jurisdiction would not commit anymore administrative deviations in the future.

"If the officials concerned are not dealt out a disciplinary action, then it is clear that the mandarin orange incident was not caused by the irregularities in administration, but a development of a set government policy which has been arrested by opposition of the general public."

Lim Kit Siang said that the government must be held fully responsible for the flareup of ethnic polarization and must re-examine its policies and actions, instead of merely aiming its spearhead at the people, as was the pertinent case of the mandarin orange incident.

In his statement, Lim Kit Siang described Datuk Tan Tiong Hong as "mandarin orange minister." Last 15 February, Datuk Tan, along with a delegation of the Malaysian Chinese Federation of Chambers of Commerce, met with our prime minister in connection with the mandarin orange incident.

SIN CHEW's Editorial Comment

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 28 Feb 85 p 16

/Editorial: "Handle the Problem Calmly"/

/Text/ On the 25th of this month, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir indicated that he does not want to see a particular nationality monopolizing a certain line of business to exist in our country anymore and that there should be no racial division in business activities on our domestic market.

Basically, the prime minister's view coincides with the realities of our multiracial society. His remark carries a deep significance, particularly seen in light of the government's energetic efforts in promoting its New Economic Policy, in stressing the eradication of poverty regardless of race and in restructuring society, in order to attain the historic stage of promoting our economic development and the unity of our people.

In fact, if we look around the business and organization of the various trades in our country, it is not difficult to discover that a number of trades are indeed in the hands of a certain nationality, which, to a large extent, was brought about by historical factors.

Yet, to really carry out the prime minister's intention and thoroughly change the uniraical monopoly of a certain trade, it is necessary for the government to carry out a systematic analysis of the organizational structure of all fields and trades, and simultaneously draw up a fair, standardized criterion for all to abide by, because dual standards would be disadvantageous to the implementation of any policy and would run counter to our multiracial social practices.

We pointed out once that there is no conflict of interest in the economic development between the Chinese race and other friendly nationalities; in fact, they can complement each other. The economic disparity among the nationalities can be gradually narrowed through their joint efforts in economic expansion.

Using the mandarin orange problem as an example, the prime minister urged the Chinese not to adopt a chauvinistic attitude when they go shopping.

We think there is still room for discussion regarding this problem. Since this problem could eventually lead us to a complicated situation sparked by a certain degree of a boycott action, we must take measures for thoroughgoing reform and view it calmly.

With the approach of the Chinese Lunar New Year, on the one hand the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued permits to certain companies to import more than 400,000 cases of mandarin oranges which is equivalent to 90 percent of the total import quota, while on the other hand the ministry dilly-dallied in processing the applications submitted by wholesalers through the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority /MIDA/. This gave the public the impression that the ministry was, whether deliberately or inadvertently, creating a monopolistic situation on the mandarin orange market. It is completely understandable that

such a situation evoked the wholesale companies' dissatisfaction and the disgust of the public. This, in fact, was the immediate cause which eventually led to a certain degree of the boycott movement.

Viewed from this angle, this boycott action was basically a token of opposition to the monopolization of the mandarin orange market, but not an opposition to other nationalities barging into this business.

Under a normal situation, such a boycott action would not have happened, but it would be difficult for the public to be completely convinced to have the boycott described as a manifestation of chauvinism. That is rather farfetched.

It must be pointed out that this boycott action is not led by any commercial organization, but purely a spontaneous move on the part of the common people. This also explains that the improper handling of the monopolistic situation of the mandarin orange market, which has led to strong public resentment, is a natural reflection of the public opinion which the government should attach importance to.

After their meeting with the prime minister on the 15th of this month, Tan Sri Wee Boon Ping, president of the Malaysian Chinese Federation of Chambers of Commerce, and Vice Finance Minister Tan Tiong Hong disclosed to the press that the prime minister admitted that the mandarin orange issue was caused by certain government officials' error in implementing government policies. This disclosure, however, is at variance with the prime minister's own public remark day before yesterday. This contradiction in what he said or the way he spoke has made the people feel puzzled.

We hope the government would not put the cart before the horse in dealing with this problem in order to avert the toleration of government officials to carry administrative deviations, thereby ruining the public image of an efficient and trustworthy government and bringing adverse effects to the economic development of our nation and the unity of our people.

9300

CSO: 4205/24

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO LEADER INVITED TO VISIT--The president of the South West Africa People's Organization--SWAPO--Mr Sam Nujoma, has accepted Malaysia's invitation to visit the country. The invitation was extended by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, at the recent extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of nonaligned countries on Namibia in New Delhi. Malaysia is currently a member of the Coordinating Bureau and recognizes SWAPO as the sole representative of the Namibian people. [Text] [BK240736 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Apr 85]

THAI-MALAYSIAN BORDER TALKS--Unilateral as well as coordinated operations between Malaysian and Thai security forces have kept the communist threat at the common border under control. The Malaysian Army Corps commander, Lieutenant General Datuk Haji Wan Ismail Mohamed Saleh, said relentless efforts by security forces from both sides have put a lot of pressure on the terrorists, forcing them to be on the move constantly. He was speaking at a joint news conference with the Thai 4th Army commander, Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, at the end of the (?45th) meeting of the Thai-Malaysian regional border committee in Penang. Lt Gen Datuk Haji Wan Ismail said that from last June to February this year, security forces on both sides killed 6 communist terrorists and captured 1 in operations which had uncovered 23 camps. Most of the camps could accommodate about 200 terrorists, and they are located at the northeast and northwest of Betong in Thailand. Lt Gen Wanchai said security forces seized a huge number of weapons including grenades, rifles, booby traps, and foodstuff from the camps. He disclosed that the Malaysian-Thai authorities would meet soon to determine a common figure on the communist terrorists' strength in the border areas to combat the problem more effectively. [Text] [BK251558 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Apr 85]

NATURAL RUBBER OUTPUT FALLS--The total production of rubber for Peninsular Malaysia in 1984 fell marginally by 2.4 percent to 1,486,019 tonnes compared to 1,523,342 tonnes the previous year. Preliminary figures released by the Statistics Department showed the fall was due to lesser output in both estates and smallholdings. Production in estates fell by 31,443 tonnes to 508,368 tonnes while output by smallholdings fell to 977,651 tonnes last year. Meanwhile, Peninsular Malaysia produced 135,640 tonnes of rubber in last December, up 4,620 tonnes from the previous month but down 19,859 tonnes compared to the same month the previous year. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Mar 85 p 24]

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND MP: NUCLEAR STAND MAY AFFECT GENEVA TALKS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Douglas Graham, National Party spokesman on disarmament and MP for Remuera: "NZ Nuclear Stand May Well Affect Big Talks"]

[Text]

American and Russian negotiators are due to begin further talks on disarmament in Geneva on Wednesday (NZ time). New Zealand will look on with a good deal more hope than confidence that agreement will be reached.

And it is this lack of confidence which has led the Government to make its non-nuclear stand in the belief that it may encourage the superpowers to agree.

These talks are very important, indeed. Since 1945 the various arms control treaties have sought to restrict either the number of nuclear weapons held by each side or the deployment of them throughout the world.

Some treaties have been very successful.

In 1961 the Antarctic Treaty successfully prohibited the establishment of military bases in Antarctica.

Deployment Prevented

Both the Outer Space Treaty and the Seabed Treaty which prohibited nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction being placed in orbit, on the moon, or on the seabed are still in force.

The treaties undoubtedly have prevented the

deployment of nuclear weapons by the superpowers.

Further, more than 120 countries have now ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty, under which they agree never to have nuclear weapons.

In return the nuclear powers agree not to supply nuclear weapons to them.

Under the Partial Test Ban Treaty, Britain, America and Russia agree that they will not test nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, outer space or under the sea. Unfortunately, France and China are not yet parties to that treaty.

New Zealand's position in all of this has been clear from the beginning. We have never been and never will be a nuclear power. We have ratified all the treaties and have initiated the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in the South Pacific.

Member states who join will undertake never to become nuclear powers

and neither to use, station nor store nuclear weapons on their land territory.

Limitations Seen

The nuclear powers will only recognise the zone, however, if their existing rights to cross international waters are preserved.

Thus, even in a nuclear-weapons-free zone there will still be nuclear-capable ships and, further, each member will be entitled to maintain alliances that each may have and to decide individually whether or not to allow ship visits by their respective allies.

The zone is intended to achieve, however, a formal guarantee by the nuclear powers that they will never use nuclear weapons against the zone members.

While the zone clearly is useful, its limitations should not be underestimated.

Deterrent Policy

The treaties and proposals to date certainly have been helpful.

What has not been achieved despite 15 years of talks is a satisfactory reduction in existing nuclear weapons arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapon capability to other countries who for their own reasons have not ratified the various treaties.

This is due to the failure to reach agreement on suitable verification systems and the co-existing creative ingenuity of mankind which has perpetuated the arms race.

For four decades the superpowers have accepted the deterrent policy which involved each superpower seeking to maintain parity with the other.

Some people see the policy as a reign of terror which will lead to mutual assured destruction. Others see it as an arrangement which has proved successful.

No one as yet has been able to propose an alternative without an effective capitulation by one side. The lessons of history show how dangerous that can be.

To ensure the deterrent policy would work, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed in the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty that they would not develop extensive defensive shields to stop incoming missiles.

Defensive Shields

Each side accepted that conflict would best be avoided if the country attacked was capable of mounting a retaliatory strike.

Despite the treaty, however, both sides have continued to develop defensive programmes. The Soviets have been working on a nation-wide

defence system and America has begun a strategic defence initiative known as "Star Wars."

America hopes within the next 10 years to establish a missile defence shield using orbiting spacecraft to destroy missiles in flight in the atmosphere.

If developed unilaterally such a proposal would give America a distinct advantage and it is perhaps because of this that the Soviets have agreed to reopen negotiations.

There is, therefore, now a move from the deterrent policy based on a guaranteed retaliatory strike to a defensive posture, which prevents such a retaliatory strike.

The move can either be regarded as a serious change in superpower policy or the beginning of a system which could provide hope for permanent world peace.

The importance of the talks will, therefore, be clear.

As the ability to construct nuclear weapons will always be with us, many commentators see the development of defensive shields as the most practical way of rendering ballistic missiles obsolete.

Of course, such a defensive shield could destroy missiles from any country.

Obviously, however, if only one nuclear power has the defensive shield the other will see itself as at a disadvantage. The resulting tension is destabilising.

The answer lies in a joint effort by the superpowers to develop together such a defensive shield and to vest its control in an independent authority, established perhaps by the United Nations. The French

made similar suggestions in 1978.

The superpowers could be represented on the authority and it would be necessary to ensure that the authority was not susceptible to attack itself.

Whether this is a practical solution remains to be seen and will depend on the attitude of the superpowers.

If adopted, then a substantial portion of the nuclear arsenals would become immediately obsolete and genuine disarmament and arms reduction talks could then begin.

Weakness Penalised

It would not, of course, control medium or short-range nuclear weapons deployed in aircraft or submarines. In time, however, perhaps they too could be the subject of successful negotiations.

It is essential that the talks begin and make progress. All corners of the globe have a vested interest. Every country has an obligation to ensure that their policies do not jeopardise the talks.

Historically, arms control talks have only been successful when both superpowers gain an advantage which is not available to them by any other means.

Any weakness on either side has often resulted in the failure of negotiations.

New Zealand's recent stand and the reaction from its Western allies can only be seen from Moscow as a weakening of a position of strength.

It is to be hoped that this will not be used to delay the talks.

No country can now act alone without a ripple effect elsewhere. Let us remain optimistic that reason will prevail and the talks make progress towards peace.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

EDITORIAL: U.S. BULLIES PACIFIC NATIONS

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 7 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Harsh Words To a Friend"]

[Text]

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Mr Gihe-
no yesterday made some strong state-
ments against the United States...
calling it a "bully" and "heavy-
handed" in its dealings with Pacific
countries.

He was referring specifically to the
"tuna war" with the Solomon Islands,
and the more recent confrontation
with New Zealand over that nation
allowing nuclear-armed ships into its
ports.

They were hard words and could be
even described as ironic, in the fact
that the ship New Zealand refused to
allow into its ports, the USS Buchan-
nan, was allowed to call into Rabaul
only recently.

However, they were also words
obviously designed to leave America
in no doubt about PNG's stance at
the South Pacific Forum meeting la-
ter this year.

High on the list of Forum discus-
sions will be America's refusal to rec-
ognise the South Pacific Islands' 200-
mile economic zone. Also to be de-
bated will be the setting up of a nuc-
lear-free zone in the Pacific.

Mr Gihe-
no's message is that while
the Forum region is pro-Western, it
does not want to be taken for granted.

And although it is impossible to see
PNG and Forum countries becoming
anti-American, it sometimes takes
harsh words to get the message across
to a friend.

CSO: 4200/789

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

OK TEDI MINE REOPENS

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Wally Miambohn]

[Text]

The Ok Tedi mine was re-opened last night after months of controversy over its future.

Cabinet yesterday agreed to the proposal thrashed out between the Government and private shareholders over developing it into a long-term copper mine.

The decision ended three months of tough negotiations, and uncertainty. And both the company and the Government said they were pleased with the final outcome.

A jubilant Minerals and Energy Minister, Mr Pusal, said after the Cabinet decision that the private shareholders had agreed to the "immediate" construction of the permanent tailings dam, a single line copper processor and a pipeline to a main port.

The Government had agreed to inject more money to top up its equity to 20 per cent after losing four per cent in the dilution process during negotiations.

The extra money would come from normal budget allocations, said Mr Pusal.

The Government only gave in on one original demand — for a double-line processor — and agreed that the hydro-electric plant and "other facilities" should be built from the beginning of 1987.

Cabinet authorised Mr Pusal to issue a temporary

licence, valid for 120 days, by which time the agreement would be finalised between the Government and the private shareholders.

"After three months of tough negotiations, we've basically achieved what we've been asking for," Mr Pusal said late yesterday.

The mine was closed because it had reached a trend where the gold deposits seemed to be exhausted and there was no guarantee for a long-term copper mine, he said.

"We have through our negotiations come up with heads of agreements for construction of these facilities we asked for," he said.

The tailings dam would be built immediately and the one-line copper processor would be operating by 1989.

The shareholders would also put another K80 million into the project to build the dam

and pipeline to cater for copper production, which would amount to 30,000 tonnes per day.

The earnings of the present gold production would also go into re-capitalisation of the copper mine, Mr Pusal said.

The question of a suitable port for the copper would be decided later. The company had the right to decide where it would be.

In the meantime, copper would be taken by truck to Kiunga and loaded on to barges for Daru.

Under the original agreement, the port was to be built at Napa Napa, near Port Moresby.

The new agreement, when finalised, will become the fifth supplementary agreement to the Ok Tedi project.

Mr Pusal commended mine employees for their co-operation during the negotiations.

"We should be happy now that the mine is open," he said.

During the announcement of the re-opening of the mine, Finance Secretary Noreo Beange said according to Government estimates, copper prices were likely to go up in future.

Ok Tedi general manager Mr Irwin Newman received the news with great relief and vowed there would not be a second closure.

"Naturally we are pleased there's an agreement," he said.

"It allows the project to proceed in an orderly manner consistent with the economic climate, and provides a basis for good co-operation between the company, the private shareholders and the staff.

"I am very thankful the agreement has been reached, because employees have had their earnings affected by the closure.

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD MARCOS

HK260743 Quezon City VERITAS in English 21 Apr 85 p 4

["The Human Factor" Column by Melinda Quintos de Jesus: "The Rhetoric of Reform"]

[Text] Many Filipinos are finding the Americans a little too eager to be reassured about the good faith and good intentions of Mr Marcos.

While American Opposition Senator John Kerry stressed a "wait and see" attitude, underlining his conditional support for the Marcos administration, he said he believed the President "acknowledges," "is concerned about," and is "trying to address" the various issues of reform raised by the Philippine protest movement and echoed by the U.S. Congressional debate on foreign aid to the Philippines.

In a speech to the Makati Business Club last week, Ambassador Stephen Bosworth conceded that much more needed to be done but allowed himself to enumerate what he perceived as gains in the political process: a pluralistic Batasan, a more open press, the judicial process that has taken over the Aquino trial.

Perhaps it needs to be pointed out that Filipinos feel strongly that whatever gains have been made have been accomplished only through the efforts of concerned Filipinos against the greatest odds, and despite the overt and covert attempts by the regime to subvert the movement for reform.

Mr Marcos continues to cling to Amendment 6. The PDA [Preventive Detention Action] continues to threaten political activists. The "crony" press which is still the most widely distributed still runs government stories as press releases. The Comelec [Commission on Elections] has not been sufficiently altered to assure its independence. And the Sandiganbayan trial threatens to relegate the investigative work of the Agrava Board to the dustbin of judicial history.

It is not the Americans' business to see to it that the situation improves. That is certainly the task of the Filipino people. But Filipinos realize that the international community's, and more specifically Washington's, response to Mr Marcos will have a tremendous impact on the course of events in this country. International support of whatever kind will allow Mr Marcos to hold out against the Filipino people's best efforts to restore democratic institutions.

So it helps to realize that while the American expressions of concern over the plight of democratic institutions in the Philippines sound comforting, these remain no more than assurances. Perhaps these may not be as empty as those made by Mr Marcos about reform, but it would be naive to expect immediate hard-nosed action to follow it up. Washington may realize that the U.S. long-term interests are served by the return to democracy, but it is probably hoping that this does not yet require any radical decision or drastic action vis-a-vis the present administration.

Clearly the U.S. has not yet found a way out of its close association with the Marcos government and the relationship has to remain a hard and fast one, no matter the gestures of distancing affected by some sectors of the American Government.

Americans have said that their interests in the Philippines transcend the strategic stakes represented by Clark and Subic. But unless there is active and visible consideration of alternatives to these bases, Mr Marcos does not have to take the tough talk in Washington too seriously. Even as he with his usual cunning, mouths all the proper sentiments about reform, to insure the uninterrupted flow of much needed aid from Washington.

Mr Marcos is a master at this game. He would now go so far as express remorse for his past sins, but what spiritual confessor would grant him absolution without first exacting full restitution for the damage done?

Unless Washington is ready to hold out on what Mr Marcos needs, call his bluff so to speak, the statements about reform are mere talk, statements that cannot be taken at face value. Like Mr Marcos' assurances at reform. These encounters and dialogues between Marcos and American officials may simply serve to insure that nothing drastic disturbs the status quo. Washington and Malacanang continue to deal in the rhetoric of reform, but the Filipino people are beginning to feel left out in the cold.

CSO: 4200/863

PHILIPPINES

60 MORE BANKS MAY WITHDRAW FROM RESCUE PACKAGE

HK261533 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Roberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The problem created by the refusal of the National Commercial Bank (NCB) of Saudi Arabia to join the financial rescue package for the Philippines worsened in the past 2 weeks, with a group of about 60 bank creditors of the country telling Manufacturers Hanover Trust C. (Mantrust), the chairman of the advisory committee, that they will not sign up for the package unless NCB does.

BUSINESS DAY sources close to the advisory committee disclosed that actually it was this move by the banks which had prevented an early solution to the "Saudi problem." NCB had already softened its position in early March, promoting bankers to expect an agreement this week (see BUSINESS DAY, 11 April). It had agreed to extend new loans to the country, although separately from the syndication being organized by the advisory committee. It also significantly agreed to open talks with Mantrust to settle the amount of new money it would have to extend to the country.

However, the sources said the negotiations between Mantrust and NCB became difficult after the 60 foreign banks insisted on an "all or nothing" position: either NCB participates fully in the entire rescue package or they do not. "They've told Mantrust that they'll sign only the documents, if NCB signs too," an international banker claimed.

The recent development was interpreted by BUSINESS DAY sources as the banks' move to use the altercation between Mantrust and NCB as an excuse for getting out of the \$10-billion rescue package for the country. The delay in the signing of the new money and trade facility accords--which was originally scheduled for 26 February--has given them a convenient excuse for not increasing their exposures in a country which they perceive as undergoing continuous political turmoil. "The recent spate of reports on the New People's Army's strength in the country did not help at all," an international banker noted. The banker quipped that the Saudis have lived up to their role as the joker in the deck of international banking. "Only it's now the wild card the panicky banks are using," he added.

In a bid to arrive at an early solution to the Saudi problem, BUSINESS DAY learned that Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. begged off from final negotiations with the World Bank for a \$100-million agricultural loan scheduled this week in Washington, D. C., to join the NCB-Mantrust talks in New York. Fernandez, together with Prime Minister Cesar Virata, are scheduled to return to Manila this weekend. No official announcement so far has been made on the progress of negotiations to solve the Saudi problem.

The sources explained, however, that efforts are being undertaken in the meantime by members of the 12-bank advisory committee to ask the 60 banks to withdraw their "all or nothing" position. They noted though that it is already widely expected that the pledges to the new money pool--which had peaked to nearly \$1 billion, more than the minimum \$925 million the committee was required to raise by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)--will decrease since not all of the 60 banks can be convinced at this point to maintain their pledges.

The delay in the setting up of the new money and trade facility accords has already upset the government's economic adjustment program. According to unconfirmed reports circulating in the international banking community, because of the unexpected delay, the CB and the IMF management would have to undertake new talks to set more realistic quarterly economic targets for the rest of the duration of the IMF's 18-month standby credit facility.

The delay would immediately affect the CB's foreign exchange situation in the country. First, CB cash flow projections had indicated that the CB needs the release of the first \$300-million tranche of the new money facility to settle interest payments on foreign loans due in March, April and May. Second, the CB had expected that the bulk of oil financing starting May will be coursed through the \$3-billion trade facility. Since the moratorium started, oil companies in the country had shifted the bulk of their oil financing toward suppliers' credit, with either the mother companies of the companies or the oil producers themselves extending the oil credits. However, because of the increasing exposures of these foreign companies in such credits to the country, sources said the oil companies here would have to shift to the normal bank-financing for oil imports. But without the trade facility, little such oil credits can be extended to foreign banks.

CSO: 4200/863

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO PAPER DENOUNCES NPA CAUSE, METHODS

HK231034 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 13 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Oscar O. Patenio]

[Text] We might not detect it but communism in our midst is alive and real. All signs and semblances of the presence of the communist poisonous sputum has been spreading in our society these days, in Region XI specifically. Summary killings occur at any time of the day and night just for the sake of making the victims as samples for the rest who refused to give aid to their cause.

One very recent example of a communist justice was the killing of a middle-aged wife in one of the barangays of Mati who refused to give rice to the NPAS. She was alone with her children and grandchildren when the killer intruded into their house. The grandmother just came from the barrio store who was able to secure credit for four gantas of rice enough for 3 or 4 days ration of the family. When the NPAS came, they demanded that all she brought will be confiscated to feed our "real and true soldiers" said to be sacrificing for the liberation of the people from the bondage of hardships. The woman appealed to the head of the group to "please spare this rice as this is enough for only several days to feed my children and grandchildren." Result of the pleadings? The NPA leader got a sharp knife from his waist and inflicted a single wound at the neck of the poor old woman. The NPAS left shouting, "Here is another example of those who refuse to aid us!"

The old woman died after 2 hours of continuous bleeding witnessed by the innocent children. Yes, the death was very much identical to the celebrated Mrs Ramiro killing. Only the latter was by means of bullets.

This is the pattern. This is the gith wired modus operandi introduced by any communist arm anywhere in the world. To make people obey them by killing anybody who refuses to cooperate. This is their system of justice. Yet many had been lured to their evil cause.

Almost young [as published] democracies in the Third World have been beset with the challenge of communist insurgency. Some nations have fallen, others have decisively countered the challenge, while others, like the Philippines, are still in the process of exploring the feasible political, social and economic options in dealing with it.

We are in said process and the people has [as published] the most vital role in the exploration of pertinent solutions to solve the communists threat in our midst. It is the duty of every peace-loving citizen to report to the authorities any presence of demons wrapping themselves with communist robes. It can't be denied that in the initial stage of the communist infiltration in the hinterlands, people looked at them as saviours. However, no pretensions had covered their ill-motivations towards their arms and purposes of making us into a "firepond" of communism.

Their collection of heavy burden of taxation, their iron hand in dealing with the people, their barbarous implementation of a "kangaroo court" where left and right there are deaths without due process, their highhanded treatment with a jealous type of civilian relations such that everybody is looked upon as "military informers," all these had completely twisted the initial dealing of the people in the country side with them.

Time had changed. [sentence as published] While the NPAS are happy to witness people who are afraid of them, the civilians are now realizing that there is no substitute for democracy.

Deep within the hinterland people, they feel antagonistic of the evil deeds the NPAS are committing daily but they have to play the artist role in pretending they are for them. Otherwise, [as published] But there it is. Civilians are now singing. They want to evade from the NPAS and they are now clinging to the last government soldier for a genuine protection.

They have now come to realize that if they are killed by the NPAS, they cannot seek justice. If they are maltreated, they cannot seek help for justice because to the communists the might of their guns and bullets is the court of justice.

The civilians in the hinterlands say if a government soldiers will commit something against us, we could still go to our barangay captain, or to the municipal mayor, or to the station commander or to the governor or to the provincial commander, just to seek for justice. But if the perpetrators are NPAS, "where will we go?"

CSO: 4200/863

PHILIPPINES

FURTHER SPECULATION ON IMELDA CANDIDACY

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Vic Barranco in the "Town Crier" column: "Coffee Shop Talks More Credible"]

[Text] Mr. Ferdinand Marcos announced at a recent press conference that his wife Imelda was not running for president or vice president on the KBL ticket in a fast track (instant) election or in a regular election in 1987 under the Marcos-dictated constitution.

The fast track or instant election is one that will take place any time before 1987 if the office of President suddenly becomes vacant.

Having been used to Mr. Marcos' deliberate habit of giving double talk, the people no longer take seriously whatever he says now. He has lost, almost completely, credibility even among the good-paying, card-holding members of his own KBL Political Club.

Was Mr. Marcos trying again to mislead the local and foreign press, radio and TV representatives on Imelda's and his own political plans? Evidently he was. What he said, whether meant sincerely or as a deception, did not matter to the people anymore. It was just the opposite of the information we picked from coffee shops in the Tourist Belt, and we know that, like Mr. Marcos, coffee shop gossips have hardly any credibility, because most of their gossips are trial balloons floated by Malacanag intelligence agents on Tourist Belt combat Zone duty. Nevertheless, what we come across recently was a juicy piece. One day, it said, Mr. Marcos called Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to Malacanang, and in the presence of Imelda and a few political cronies in the inner shrine, Mr. Marcos told Johnny Enrile to stop campaigning for the presidency and give the right of way to Imelda. Marcos further told Enrile that if he is bent on running, he can be Imelda's vice president only. And that oral presidential decree, the juicy gossip went on, clamped Enrile's mouth like a clam attacked with lockjaw.

We recall also the Manila Hotel coffee shop drama arranged by the press agents of Imelda, during which, in an "impromptu" no-holds-barred" but scripted press conference sequence of that breakfast meeting, Madame Imelda was asked if she was running for president. Her bright, "off the cuff"

answer was that she was in favor of a male president from the north--(Ilocos) or a woman from the south (Visayas), meaning herself. Anyway, that choice, as if Imelda is the president-maker, flabbergasted my aunt in Janiway, Iloilo, who earns pennies by making "bibingka" for sale on the sidewalk to early church-goers during the town fiesta, misas de Aquinaldo, or Easter Sunday.

If Imelda runs, who will dare run as her vice president? A person who gets elected as her heir apparent must face the predicament of being considered suspect as a potential killer of Imelda. She has this sinister mentality of her husband, if we go by the standard of Mr. Marcos' treatment of Vice President Fernando Lopez. Mr. Marcos minced no words some years back when he said in a television broadcast that he was always suspicious that the men of Vice President Lopez were out to dispose of Mr. Marcos for obvious probabilities and consequences. It was of course unkind and unfair to "Toto" Fernando who is a man of goodwill, a pious Christian, a great lay Catholic workers, and a Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus. I believe the folks in Hiligaynon region as well as in New Haven, Conn., could not take that uncouth remark laying down.

Burdened by the problems of maintaining a political and economic dynasty, Mr. and Mrs. Marcos seem to have become unstable in their thinking. The compelling motive of staying in power against the people's will, faces the overpowering force of popular will to suppress and crush this compelling one of Mr. and Mrs. Marcos to firm up a shaky regime into a dynasty.

The people cannot be mesmerized and enchanted anymore by the billions of pesos of public taxes that will be misspent to bribe them again into voting for Mr. & Mrs. Marcos & Company. The citizens have outgrown their teenage political mentality, and they cannot be beguiled and intimidated anymore by the police and the military, and will positively now allow the Comelec and the KBL goons-at-the-polls to cheat them and make a KBL win a seat in the government. In short, the KBL and its leaders and founders are a washout.

Why should the people vote into the presidency of the Philippines a woman who cannot solve even petty problems of clean streets, garbage disposal, squatters, drug addiction, estero pollution, of a Metropolitan city commission of only 17 towns and cities? Why should the people vote for president a woman who will underdevelop our already plastered national economy into a tomato paste, tilapia, and prawns economy. A Chinese entrepreneur with a P50,000 capital and a hectare of foreshore land, can do better than an expensive economic project of Mrs. Marcos whose tomato paste venture alone will need P70,000,000 in a thousand-hectare lot in Pangasinan.

God in Heaven forbid that we go back to tomato paste economy. God grant that we have clean, honest, peaceful, non-Comelectized election.

CSO: 4200/793

PHILIPPINES

MR. & MS. REPORTS ON OPLE INTERVIEW

Makati MR. & MS.. in English 8-14 Mar 85 pp 25,26

[Report on interview with Labor Minister Blas Ople by Neni Sta. Romana Cruz:
"Do I have To Seek Clearance for Every Bright Idea?"]

[Text] On the same morning that the Feb. 19 KBL caucus was to take place in Melanacanang, Minister Blas Ople met with seven WOMEN (Women Writers in Media Now) members for breakfast. In attendance were Gemma Nemenzo-Almendral, Sheila Coronel, Sylvia Mayuga, Sol Juvida, Marra PL. Lanot, Emmy Tagaza and this writer.

Amidst amused recollections that the last such meeting transpired in November a few days before "interregnum" became a publicly known term that only Ople the former newspaperman and presidential amanuensis (another term straight out of his rich vocabulaty), and Ople of the elegant language could so popularize, it was speculated: what new controversies will surface after today, all because of a romance with words?

Even Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had laughingly remarked then, "I don't get into trouble because I don't use such difficult words."

Because Ople is known to be among the Presidential hopefuls in the KBL camp and a valued Marcos adviser of long standing (until his resignation last Friday), his statements need to be viewed beyond their mere flowing rhetoric. So little, and yet so much seem to have changed since the November interview when Ople named five potential KBL successors to Mr. Marcos: Prime Minister Virata, Minister Enrile, Ms. Marcos, Eduardo Cojuangco, and himself. Today, even with his categorical statement that there will be no presidential elections in 1985 unless there is a "supervening event", Ople names the First Lady as the likeliest of contenders because she is "preeminent in organization, resources, and personal networks". As for his own personal ambitions he now suddenly disavows any further political hankering. "Wala pang dumarating na hudyat sa langit at lupa." ("I have not received any signal yet from heaven or earth.")

He expressed his yearning to one day be able to "take charge of his life" in the style of former Education Minister O. D. Corpuz to write the three books he has already written out in his mind. And at the moment, Ople seems content to be referred to as belonging to the left-wing KBL. Excerpts from the conversation:

On the possibility of Presidential abdication: One in the President's position tends to believe he has a mandate from heaven...I don't think he is quitting because he is under pressure to do so. To step down is to quit and the President is not a quitter. Ang favorite character niya si El Cid-patay na, sinakay pa sa kabayo to sow terror. You are dealing with a person who has planned his life even at an early age and who has even in the worst of times bent the contour of events to his wish. A heroic and elemental force that is not the type of person who will yield easily to the pressures of events.

As William James said, "Great men struggle with great adversity so that even the gods on Mount Olympus sit back to watch."

...He is sometimes preoccupied with his place in history. A man in his position would be concerned about his legacy... He is writing history. It is said that he is actually writing it because he does not trust what historians will be saying. He is the most purposeful man I have met.

On the KBL party as a Marcos legacy: The best legacy is to prepare the party he founded for a more enduring role in Philippine history, to plan the future of the party, for it to be able to renew itself and to be prepared for the eventual, changing of the guards. We do profess doing that (the latter) now.

On Singapore's Le Kwan Yew as a model: ...He is relinquishing more and more power to his ministers. His Prime Minister is not a backseat driver anymore. Our structure is such that we ministers are still considered as "single-thought tools", depending on our particular ministries. In Singapore, the ministers are being rotated from place to place, sent on sabbaticals to Harvard and Oxford, trained for a thorough preparation for the future. Our kind of sophistication will not allow that kind of development.

On the First Lady as Presidential candidate: Ms. Marcos will have to test the threshold of her popular acceptability and of national safety. Her candidacy could polarize the country to a dangerous state as there will be the powerful temptation to deploy all forces of the government, including the military to ensure her victory... As a good partyman, I must say that the KBL candidate will win... She has seemed to assume an autonomous self (apart from the President) lately.

On Mr. Marcos support of his wife's candidacy: He is fond and solicitous of her...

On all other KBL possibilities: They must assume the burden of proving that they are better. The party has been so structured as to discouraged the emergence of political stars. When you look for qualities of stardom in the KBL, Ms. Marcos still shines brightest. The aura of power can compel a certain brilliance. Enrile and I don't have that brilliance.

(All others)...must prove that they have a better chance of winning elections. That puts so-called aspirants in a bind: Can you be a better candidate than Ms. Marcos?

For some of us seen as possible alternatives, we have lived under a kind of enforced mediocrity under the banyan tree. Only the President can decide and the obligation to lift this fellow from mediocrity will rest on the President himself.

The suspension of the political process for ten years has created the bipolarity of Aquino and Marcos. Others have been reduced to bit players and actors.

On Amendment VI and a fixed term of office: The President knows we (in the KBL) have individual strong views on Amendment 6. Some of us think of it as the albatross around our necks. We have asked him, although we can trust you with powers used with restraint and reason, why are you surrendering it to your successor?

...If we have a presidential system with parliamentary features, why is there no fixed term of office? We are not speaking specifically of President Marcos, but there will be the strong temptation to stay as president for life, especially with the enormous powers of Amendment 6.

On the Opposition's estimation of the KBL: They are grossly underrating the capability of the KBL to win the presidential elections... Only the KBL can guarantee political and economic stability.

On Ople's recent statements: the rewriting of the constitution: The Constitution ought not be a document for temporizing with exigencies, temporizing to suit our day-to-day perceptions of needs. Instead of broaching Constitutional reforms piece-meal, and by snatches, there is the need to revise it in 1990 when the needed perspective will be there.

On the CPP: The Communist Party is the most predictable political party in the world. We know what they want, they disdain concealing their views. They are not dealing with abstract models of organizing society... I do not approve of a coalition government with the Communist Party. Its strength is not in its appeal but in the abuses of the government.

On the Armed Forces, current status: It is a waiting game for them. The sooner the leadership of the Armed Forces is established, the better.

On the U.S. perception of the Philippine situation: The ghosts of Vietnam and Cambodia are haunting them, especially since this is a country more important to them. We are viewed as approaching a point where momentum is irreversible, even if you send troops or exhaust the Treasury. Although the Superpowers talk in Geneva are still top priority, we are vying with the Middle East for next priority.

On the bounties of overseas employment: It has built more homes than any government project, has sent more to college than any scholarly program, has started more small businesses than all incentives programs... Without these dollar earnings, the balance of payment would be unmanageable. Overseas employment has outdistanced Philippine industry.

On the good old days and today's cordon sanitaire: In the old days, we (the President and Ople) had many such chats in Malacanang. Martial law has surrounded the President with a new halo of sanctity. But there are still the right channels of access--the First Lady, Imee in the Batasan, probably Gen. Ver. And Minister Tuvera's channel still works.

The President is the type who give the right input, will make informed conclusions. He processes inputs...but is he getting the right input, the critical mass of information?

On the reminder of the younger Ople with visions in the 60s: When you find yourself in a position of influence, you set up your countervailing mental stages. You (may) be easily swayed by pomp and circumstance of power, you could be less sensitive to your own principles.

I do not abdicate my facilities, I do not abstain myself from the corrective power of self-criticism.

On the many "unauthorized" Ople statements: Do I have to seek prior clearance for every bright idea?

CSO: 4200/793

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON COMMUNIST THREAT; BLAST AT SUPREME COURT

Makati MR. & MS. in English 8-14 Mar 85 pp 36-39

[Article by Maximo V. Soliven in "The Last Word" Column: "He Wasn't Feeling for My Bullet-proof Vest"]

[Text] Nobody should have been surprised last Monday when the President booted Mr. Arturo Tolentino out of his Cabinet. What is really surprising is that the Durable Ilocano--so hair-trigger in his responses to other issues--permitted Tolentino to kick up his heels and engage in impudent political acrobatics for so long.

During the nine months he ran the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turing was not just a naverick--it looked as if he enjoyed going out of his way to thumb his nose at Marcos. His tirades against administration bungling and misdeeds, his barbed comments hurled by the Manila M.P. far beyond the six-mile limit. Tolentino went out of his way, it seemed, to prove himself the antithesis of the docile Kilusang Bagong Lipunan lapdog. He had to be disciplined, otherwise the other tail-waggers in the Cabinet pack might start barking out of chorus themselves.

The last straw was his questioning of the assignments by the Apo of two ambassadors--Oira and former PNB man Carino. Tolentino started lecturing the President on how to interpret the law. What insolence! Nobody is allowed to question the lawgiver--the prophet of PD--himself.

Turing Tolentino deserved what he got. His unforgiveable crime is that he defied the Boss in the full glare of media coverage. Whether to be publicly "fired" was what he wanted, remains a secret between him and God. And his future political plans.

As for me, I had to suppress a big laugh when Tolentino started saying that Ambassador Francisco O. Oira was "too old" to be assistant minister of fiscal affairs. Oira is 70 years old, Tolentino himself is 74, and Mr Marcos is 67--and counting. The KBLs have been in power for so long, none of them can be accused of being in the Springtime of Youth. This has become a government of feriatrics--living proof of the maxim that age does not always make men wise. As for many of our Opposition leaders, poor things, they're not so youthful either. They've been waiting around, forlornly, for so long their reflexes seem to have atrophied.

It was Ninoy Aquino who, by sacrificing his life, gave the Opposition the boost it needed to stir the people into action. Sure, the Communists, the Leftists, the Radicals can claim they were fighting Marcos, and suffering under Marcos, long before many other Oppositionists raised sword and shield against the dictator. The Radicals and their rebel brethren had no choice--from the word "go" in 1972, Marcos and the military zeroed in on them without quarter. But they weren't the only ones who were jailed, who suffered, and who fought. Remember, these self-proclaimed "nationalists" who claim to love Ninoy today are the ones who sneered at him as "Amboy" or "American Boy" and "CIA Stoooge" when he was alive--and Ninoy was the one who suffered under Marcos most of all.

I am amused that Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel, after weeks in the U.S., had to deny upon arrival that he was an "American Boy." The noisy radicals have succeeded, it appears, in making it a bad word. Perhaps "Russian Boy" is more acceptable? Make no mistake about it. The Soviets may have only 35 diplomats in their Makati Embassy, and their compounds on Vito Cruz and in Paranaque, but there are scores of other Soviets (Russians and other Asian-looking nationalities) quietly moving around here as coaches, technical advisers, freight executives, etc. Their numbers may be a small percentage compared to the always visible Yankee presence, but these Soviets are both smart, well-heeled, and locally well-connected.

The tragedy is that Mr. Marcos and his intelligence clowns have falsely invoked the "Red scare" so often, gone around chasing "Reds under the bed" like a bunch of clumsy Keystone cops so transparently, that nobody seems to take Communist subversion seriously anymore. Like the Devil, Karl Marx, Lenin, Engels, and Stalin have become figures of fun, and the NPA rebels in the hinterlands and barrios have become "freedom-fighters", and figures of romantic glamour--like Fidel Castro of Cuba, Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam, and Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. But the reds are like termites, busily burrowing into the bowels of our society. They call themselves Socialists, labor leaders, or reformers, fighters for justice, champions of the people's cause, or Liberation Theologians and hit out--as so many of us do--against the "U.S.-backed Marcos Dictatorship". Sad to say, Ronald Reagan and George Shultz, by their asinine statements, have made this accusation sound credible.

In his sincere anguish, one reader, in a letter to the editor, cried out last week that "Marcos' brand of Democracy is worst than communism..." Having been jailed by Marcos, and, after release, restricted to Metro Manila--"prohibited" from leaving this area without permission and supervision by the military for three years; forbidden to give interviews or write for more than five years; and banned from travel abroad for six years--all during this "democratic" martial law regime--I might be tempted to agree. But I have traveled extensively in the Soviet Union (twice) and China, and covered Cuba, Yugoslavia, and East Germany, as well as some of the "occupied" territories of Vietnam. Compared to police and military control in countries under the red flag, even the Marcos stormtroopers are a collection of amateurs. Violent and brutal, yes, but amateurs.

True enough, the thugs in our own Republic kidnap and kill people; "savage" dissenters; rob and rape and torture. But I don't see any Filipinos taking

small boats into the shark-infested Pacific to get away--as do hundreds of thousands of "boat people", preferring starvation, drowning, murder or rape at sea, to life under Hanoi's banner.

The Communists built a wall around East Berlin, laid landmines and dug body-trapped ditches and flare-traps across the rest of the border between East and West Germany--and yet, annually, hundreds of their own people are shot down or blown up trying to hurdle those barriers.

We still don't have to build walls to keep our people in--although too many of them are lining up at the U.S. Embassy to apply for a visa to Disneyland.

Someday, we'll be able to get rid of this obnoxious Marcosian brand of "Democracy". But show me one country in which a people's revolt--as in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan--managed to eject the Communists. (Even the Hungarian and Czech Communists weren't able to eject the "comradely" Russian Communists.)

Communism, or its sugar-coated version called "People's Democracy" or state "Socialism", is like Herpes. There is a cure for everything, even heart-break--but never for Herpes.

When they say they're digging up the "missing" witnesses to testify at the Sandigan-bayan trial of three generals and 22 other military indicts, I hope they don't mean this literally.

Despite the assurances of the Air Force Chief, Maj. Gen. Vicente Piccio (whose birthday party last Friday night was graced by the presence of no less than the Chief of Staff "on leave", Gen. Fabian C. Ver), those "gossipers" at Villamore Airbase are still claiming that the AVSECOM officers and men under detention are going out at least twice a week. Why, these gossipers say, one officer--supposed to be behind bars--even celebrated his birthday, in attendance, with many guests at his home in Fairview not long ago. Perhaps the visitors only saw somebody who is a perfect "double" or "look-alike"?

As Joker Arroyo, that fighting lawyer or so many detainees puts it, it wouldn't be so bad if some of the political detainees--who, like the military "suspects" in the Aquino-Galman murder case are still only "suspects"--were given the same privileges. Some of these detainees have been in military custody for years without being permitted to go out "on leave" or "on bail". Fair is fair.

On Julie Yap Daza's television program, "Tell the People", last week, I was amazed to hear Pete Tuazon of the Ministry of Tourism blandly assert that there is "no child prostitution" in Metro Manila. Tuazon instead urged the TV audience to accentuate the positive in describing the tourist attractions of Manila and the Philippines.

How can anybody say that there is no child prostitution? Manil Mayor Ramon Bagatsing--a sure sign that there's an election just around the corner--has been burning pornographic magazines and raiding "porno" shows. Why doesn't

he raid the many child prostitution dens in his city? And what about our First Lady, the champion of Filipino womanhood, et cetera?

Last Dec. 31, the newspaper "Ang Pahayagang MALAYA", in an article headlined, "Sex Den Offers 8-Year Old Girls" (bylined by Erwin Tulfo and Edgar Nem Singh), reported that an old building in the Sta. Cruz district was where a "white slavery" ring was keeping young girls (the youngest age 8) captive and selling their "young bodies for as low as P90". They even claimed that this lodge was near the corner of P. Paterno and P. Gomez streets.

Did anything happen? Were all the Manil cops still out on Christmas vacation?

Actually, there's this place called the "Heavenly Lodge" in the Quiapo district. What goes on inside doesn't seem to be heavenly. There are no less than 60 children there in captivity, aged 8 to 16. (These girls are "set free" after their 16th birthday, I'm told--too "old" to satisfy the jaded appetites of the lodge's habitués.) There are four floors in this building divided into very small cubicles, each the size of a large bathroom in our more affluent homes, featuring one bed and a small closet. There are no windows. Even on the basis of the place being a firetrap, the Fire Department could close up the joint. There is, in fact, no fire escape so that children can't get away.

The kids are permitted to get some air in a small courtyard at seven o'clock in the morning, for one hour, then it's "back to work". Their maintainer gives them an "allowance" of nine pesos a day to pay for their three meals. When they are finally thrown out on the sidewalk, having "outgrown" their usefulness, they've nothing left--no savings, no money, only terrible memories.

My informants confirm that the place was raided three times, but their Chinese maintainer was able to "bail out" all 60 children at P1,00 per head. Imagine that--the kids arrested as criminals and then sent back to their "prison" on bail! It turns out that the Chinese maintainer is only a "front" and the house is owned by influential persons, reputedly five policemen.

The underworld grapevine says that there are nine such lodges in the Quiapo area alone. If this is true, then there must be about 500 children in slavery. I used to be a police reporter, and I trust my sources--they've been right on the nose for many years now.

The kids involved in this child prostitution ring are mostly from the provinces. A prime "source" of fresh meat is Debu. A man and a woman, posing as a "wealthy couple", go prospecting in the Visayas, approaching poor families. They offer the parents of a prospect between P800 to P1,000 "advance pay" and promise that their children will be given free schooling, and will be allowed to return home on a visit once a year, all expenses paid.

A nine-year old girl, interviewed by an agent posing as a customer, said that immediately upon arrival in Manila she was taken to this "lodge" and thrown into a room. Since she was a virgin, the first "customer" had to pay a special rate. The child, of course, got nothing for this first-time service.

The lodge attracts the lowest kind of vermin--sex maniacs, sadists, etc. My informants report that one hears the screaming of children in pain in other rooms. A 12-year old girl was seen with scratches all over her body, inflicted by a sadist. She wasn't given any medical treatment. No doctor was called. She was merely handed a wet "lavacara" (face towel) to wipe the blood off. Needless to say, venereal disease is rampant. No one ventures to estimate how many children may have already died from maltreatment or untreated disease. What happens to them?

All a client has to do is pay P90 at the entrance to the "casa". The man at the front desk ask you what age of girl (or boy) you fancy, my sources say--that's all.

If you're still wondering why Manila has acquired the dubious reputation of being the "Sin Capital" of the world, you don't have to look any farther. If this narration offends you, I won't say I'm sorry. I would be glad if it goads you into action.

The fire that swept Anakbayan and the squatter colony between San Andres and the South Superhighway, rendering more than 2,000 families homeless, was a terrible thing. For days, the victims with their pathetic belongings--"rescued" sewing machines, chairs, sofas, aparadors, one-burner stoves, televisions sets, pots, pans, cracked China, scorched mattresses, and bundles of clothing--obstructed the flow of traffic on the street. The incident betrayed the inadequacy of our government "reaction" forces to each catastrophe. It wasn't the government that first came to the aid of the fire victims, many of them already below the poverty line before disaster struck. Some families in the neighborhood, other citizens, donated sacks of rice, other food commodities. There were volunteers from church groups. I saw some Salvation Army volunteers in action--putting up, what else?--soup kitchens.

When the government finally moved in, it was with press releases. I don't mind it if the First Lady gets the credit, if she finally re-houses and re-locates all these squatters.

Until the fire swept through their warrens and levelled that huge tract of land, most of us never dreamed there were so many people crammed into that space. There was a white-painted "Potempkin-type" fence surrounding them to hide them from the view of passing motorists and tourists, lest the sight offend the eye. They must have sat on their benches on one buttock, or slept foot-in-the-face with the others members of their family.

What is shocking is that so many squatters were permitted to squeeze themselves into such a confined area without the city and police authorities acting decisively to move them out. Isn't this the domain of the much-vaunted Ministry of Human Settlements--which runs all those expensive television ads trumpeting its achievements?

The tragedy is that squatters were not taken elsewhere, given an opportunity to acquire decent housing, or transported back to their provinces, before it was too late. The government should have been both quick and firm on this.

Now these unfortunates are in the depths of misery. And agitators are moving through their angry ranks, you can count on that. Are these fires being set deliberately, and by whom? The social fuse is burning.

Speaking of the Ministry of Human Settlements, why are the salaries of the general manager of the HSDC (isn't this Jolly B. somebody?) and his Deputy General Manager left blank on the payroll sheets. Below these two favored ranks, the basic salaries of the executives and employees are reflected on payroll records. Assistant managers get P12,500 to P15,000 per month, so you can imagine what the top brass may be getting.

The truth is that there is a P500,000 "revolving fund" at the disposal of one top official of the HSDC, aside from per diems and representation expenses. This isn't the general manager, so it is safe to suspect that the general manager has much more than that at his beck and call.

The Commission on Audit recently complained that the Ministry of Human Settlements and its agencies--among dozens of other government offices--are not submitting their expenses and records for audit. What's happening to the people's money? With the Bureau of Internal Revenue desperately trying to squeeze more money out of the grasping taxpayers, it's time we all got an accounting of how our money is being spent!

I read with morbid fascination that recent literary assault by Justice Manuel "Lolong" Lazaro on the Supreme Court. Lazaro's treatise, entitled "Are Justices Lawmakers, Too?", was retailed in prominent detail in the Bulletin Today and other newspapers, and practically accused the Supreme Court of amending the Constitution, legislating and arrogating unto itself functions that do not belong to it in the process of adjudicating cases outside the periphery of tolerated areas. Citing the high tribunal's ruling in the case of Pimentel versus COMELEC as "the most recent and blatant" instance of "a virtual amendment of the Constitution and a fundamental revision of the election law", Justice Lazaro accused the Supreme Court of overacting in the face of public opinion.

According to him, "the court metamorphosed into a lawmaking body when it recast the election law without the justices being elected as lawmakers". Lolong Lazaro also asked whether the Supreme Court has its own peculiar Amendment No. 6 (as President Marcos does)--one more extensive and pervasive than that of the President because it is limitless.

Now, it is public knowledge that Justice Manuel "Lolong" Lazaro is the Presidential Assistant for Legal Affairs and is concurrently Government Corporate Counsel and GSIS General Counsel. In his capacity as Presidential Assistant for Legal Affairs, Lazaro is thus one of Mr. Marcos's legal advisers and belongs to the "inner sanctum" of the Malacanang family.

Was this blast at the Supreme Court directed by the Big Boss himself? It looks like the kick-off of a campaign to either cow or denigrate the Supreme Court. Lazaro can blame no one for such a suspicion, since this is a case of the singer, not just the song. Is the Palace peeved at the high tribunal

because it is beginning to act up--a pained "reaction" to recent rulings in the "We Forum" and Jovito Salonga cases, for example? Mind you, several crucial cases are now close to decision in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Iking Fernando doesn't even have enough time to go shopping in Hong Kong (I spotted him on Mody Road a few weeks ago) any more.

The Lazaro blast reminds me of a celebrated speech of the then Secretary of Justice Juan R. Liwang before the Manila Lions Club in 1963. In this address, former President Diosdado Macapagal's legal beagle, also took to task the Bengzon Supreme Court for encroaching on legislative and executive prerogatives.

This Liwang swing at the Supreme Court came close on the heels of a court decision in the case of Dr. Paulino Garcia, which obviously had angered Malacanang.

Just as the thrust of the Liwang criticism was designed to belittle the Bengzon Supreme Court as a body composed NOT of "supermen" incapable of committing errors, nor of sacred cows who are beyond human reach and human reproach, the Lazaro diatribe depicts the Fernando Court as a body composed of members who are judicial dictators and tyrants. C'est la vie! The Supreme Court, alas, seems to have forgotten that it is only a branch of Malacanang (under the Marcos dispensation), unlike the Batasang Pambansa which never forgets that it is only the secondary lawmaking body in the country. The KBL members of our parliament luckily know their place, although, on occasion--as in the Dimaporo-Dianalan "incident"--the session hall appears like a boxing arena.

And by the way..The "surprise" appearance of Gen. Fabian C. Ver ("on leave") at the regular Friday night cocktail of the Foreign Correspondents Club of the Philippines (which we reverently pronounce, "The Fuck-up") at the Hyatt was a sort of public relations "coup" for the general. Ver was smiling, and at ease with a white barong tagalog, black pants and shoes. He cracked jokes, shook hands all around (greeted Business Day columnist Ninez Cacho-Olivares with "Yes. Oh...yes. Yes....") Ninez sidled over to me a moment later and asked me what that meant. I said that he simply ran out of English, being an F.B.I. (Full-blooded Ilocano) like me. I had to explain to a lot of friends later why the General didn't shake my hand, but hugged me. No, you malicious guys. He wasn't feeling behind my back for my bullet-proof vest--I think. And, oh yes. He confessed that he had gained eight pounds since he went "on leave" on Oct. 24. He didn't confess to anything else.

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PHILIPPINES

PAMPANGA CLERGY PROTESTS MILITARY 'HARASSMENT'

Quezon City ANG-PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] PORAC, Pampanga--Fears of renewed military intimidation against outspoken members of the clergy here were raised recently by a local church figure.

Fr. Pablo David, chairman of the Concerned Citizens of Pampanga (CCP) told Malaya Sunday of what he perceives to be a resurgence of military harassment against church people known for their staunch human rights stand.

He said recent incidents points to renewed attempts to arrest the growing militance of the clergy.

Just last week, a Pampanga parish priest almost met a tragic end at the hands of a drunken military trooper who shot at him after he failed to stop at a checkpoint.

Reports indicate that Fr. Marciano Mandap of Sta. Rita Pampanga, was flagged down at around 11 p.m. at a checkpoint in his parish at barangay Dila-dila by a drunken soldier.

Mandap, who was with his brother at that time, apparently mistook the gestures being made by the trooper and went past the outpost. The trooper immediately shot at them, hitting the side of the vehicle.

The 26-year-old priest went down from his jeep and apologized to the trooper, who, visibly irked at his explanation, cocked his M16 rifle and pressed its muzzle at Mandap's nose.

The priest's brother then informed the soldier of Mandap's position, to which he reportedly retorted putang ina, walang pari-pari sa teritoryo namin. Dito susunod kayo sa patakaran namin!

It was only through the intercession and pleas of cooler heads that the two were allowed to proceed with their journey.

According to Fr. David, charges have already been filed against the trooper.

During the interview, the outspoken San Fernando priest also recalled that sometime back, Fr. Ed Panlilio, also of Pampanga, was abducted by armed men believed to be military operatives while on his way to San Simon town.

Panlilio was reportedly taken to a safehouse where he was psychologically tortured.

Reports have it that Panlilio was made to witness various forms of inhuman, mental and physical torture being practiced by the military, and was warned to desist from attacking the government before being freed.

In November 1983, a Dominican postulant connected with a human rights group, Filomena Manuel, was abducted at the San Fernando cathedral by three armed men believed to be intelligence agents.

Manuel was reportedly forced on board an enclosed jeep where she was blindfolded. A gun was pointed to her left shoulder while the men repeatedly questioned her on her ties with the NPA.

It was only after four hours that her abductors let her off in a dark and isolated place between Sta. Ana and Arayat towns.

Dominican nuns also told Malaya that they have been constantly shadowed by military men and CINDY volunteers whenever they go to their sorties in the barrios of Magalang town, where they engage in the organization of Basic Christian Communities (BCC).

Military men detailed in the area would reportedly question the people on BCC activities after the nuns leave the place.

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PHILIPPINES

NAJFD PAPER ON 'DEMOCRATIC COALITION GOVERNMENT'

Quezon City THE DILIMAN REVIEW in English Jan-Feb 85 pp 22-31

[Paper delivered by Alexander de las Alas Padilla at the Second National Assembly of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy held on 15 November 1984 at Quezon City: "First Draft on the Concept, Nature and Characteristics of a Democratic Coalition Government"]

[Text] Introduction

Before any discussion of alternative to the present regime, there is the more fundamental need in fostering principled unity in order to resolutely commit and dedicate ourselves to the process of effectively dismantling the US-Marcos dictatorship. There must similarly be a common understanding and appreciation of the basic problems that the Filipino people confront for it is also in understanding our enemies, our problems, the role of the US colluding with the Marcos regime that we are able to present a concrete and acceptable alternative to the Filipino people that truly reflects their just sentiments and aspirations.

It is in targetting the US-Marcos dictatorship and all its unjust institutions and systems as the main harbingers of sufferings, miseries, and destitution to our people that we see the need for a more democratic and responsive leadership — a collective leadership — and a program for government that is far reaching, radically different from what the present government thrusts are or will ever be. With a viable alternative in mind, we hope that it will motivate and move us even further in building a just,

democratic, peaceful and prosperous society.

The concept of a democratic coalition government is not static.

As each day passes with our experiences being enriched from the struggles of the Filipino people, the alternative of a coalition government is further being enhanced. The time and urgency in discussing such an alternative could not have been more appropriate than it is today, however, admittedly this will have far-reaching consequences with a lot depending not only on what we would like to see as happening but rather on so many other factors and variables not wholly dependent on us which will be unfolding with the passing of each day. It becomes but natural then that we cannot present in detail the mechanics of a coalition government.

Laying the Basis

Before going into the actual nature and concept of a coalition government, there are several predicates and assumptions that have to be recognized which hopefully shall act as the basis for the establishment of a democratic coalition government.

We must first of all reiterate that the Philippines has never been an independent and sovereign nation, and

even worse, her people who never having been truly free since time immemorial, have continually been oppressed and exploited by foreign aggressors and home-grown tyrants. Though this state of affairs was aggravated during the imperial dynasty of Ferdinand E. Marcos under martial law, such was already existent even before September 21, 1972. This is especially true with the most numerous of our brothers and sisters — the workers and the peasants — who comprising more than 80% of our people have, to this day, remained the most destitute. Even before martial law, though we had semblance of what purportedly was a democracy, the traditional politics then were so inadequate that the two-party political system was predominantly composed of the elite representing their interests with a few crumbs and minor reforms thrown at the people. While our constitution then theoretically guaranteed that anyone could have been president, senator and congressman (so long as they met the minimum requirements of age, residence and literacy); in actual practice, only the elite were able to get those positions if only for the more practical considerations of logistics, resources and a well oiled and nationally organized political machinery. So in reality, only the elite and their different factions alternated in political office. That fact that Mr. Marcos himself had to switch his political party in 1965 in order to get the Presidential nomination shows that the two parties in the elite system were not very much different from each other.

The greed and rapaciousness of Mr. Marcos and his new oligarchy as well as the increasing disaffection of the people in the elite-directed democracy became some of the most urgent reasons for the declaration of military rule in order to control the resurgence of the people's democratic and nationalist struggles and rescue a failing "democracy" deemed inadequate to service the interests of the US. With Mr. Marcos acting as their chief guardian and main helmsman, the United States was for now guaranteed unham-

pered use of its military bases and facilities and unrestricted privilege to exploit our nation's natural and manpower resources thereby guaranteeing their strategic and economic interests.

Secondly, we must recognize that the basic problems of the Filipino people are none other than US imperialist control, dictation and interference in practically all fields of our national life; the Marcos regime which preserves those interests and itself being totally bankrupt that it uses the whole bureaucracy and its institutions to continually perpetuate dictatorial rule and get the spoils of the unjust political and economic system; and that the majority of our people being peasants that are tied to the bondage of the soil, the problem is predominantly agrarian. The maintenance of a backward, agricultural economy to serve the needs of US and other imperialist countries for cheap sources of labor force and raw materials as well as act as a market or dumping ground for their imported manufactures. In short, a country that has never been free and to this day remains a neo-colony of the US, and an economy that stagnated in the semi-feudal stage.

Concomitantly, the concentrated expression of these problems is none other than the US-Marcos dictatorial rule and a recognition that these problems are deeply rooted and is not a question merely of personalities or the greed of Mr. Marcos (though this admittedly aggravated the sufferings). It is neither the question only of the support or backing of the US to the dictatorship but rather the actual collusion and conspiracy of the US and the regime in exploiting the Filipino people and nation. It is an understanding that imperialism can only serve their own greedy interests and that as such, she would be willing to deal even with the devil himself so long as it is to their benefit.

The third presumption is predicated on the belief that we need to build the broadest possible united front of the people (the peasants, workers, middle forces or urban petty bourgeoisie, and the national bourgeoisie or Filipino

businessmen who are equally oppressed since they have no or very minimal connections with the First Family and foreign big business interests) in order to launch a struggle that will effectively dismantle the US-Marcos dictatorship as well as to better coordinate and unite these forces for the rebuilding of our society, which admittedly is just as difficult, if not the harder part of our liberation struggle. At the same time recognizing who our potential friends and allies are, we are also cognizant of those classes and forces who will be against us as the perpetuation of the existing system is to their benefit and therefore will do everything within their power to attack, divide and oppress the militant and progressive classes and forces that the latter is trying to build and forge. These antagonists of the people we will do well to know and recognize in order also to guide us to our future actions.

As a rule, the US-Marcos dictatorship is composed of the US big business and military bureaucracy and their local surrogates, the Marcos regime, its cronies, relatives and the like, big capitalists especially in the bureaucracy, big and exploitative landlords and the comprador-bourgeoisie or those big business people who are so tied up to foreign vested interests that they practically act as the mouthpiece of the latter's interests. There may of course be exceptions just like in every general rule.

In identifying our friends and enemies, the miseries and sufferings of the Filipino people, we fight and dedicate our energies and efforts for the majority, and in recognizing the interests of our enemies, we say that we can never reconcile nor compromise with the dictatorship because to do so would be an act of collaboration, no more, no less, and a betrayal of the cause of the people's struggles. So any talk by some in calling out to Mr. Marcos and strive for "national unity and reconciliation" in fairness to others who sincerely believe in this course of action, do not really appreciate the basic problems confronting our nation or is naively as-

suming that the corrupt, inefficient, incorrigible and totally bankrupt US-Marcos regime is indeed capable of reforming or suddenly "seeing the light". Any call for national reconciliation is positive only to the extent that it exposes the facts of tyranny, strengthens the will of the people to overcome this tyranny, and causes the removal from power of those who rule in the service of evil interests. This is also the reason why the call most appropriate at present is one for the dismantling of the USMD as mere or token reforms within the dictatorship's institutions or framework can only delay the ascension of the people into political and economic power and can only deceive them.

Fourthly, that in any struggle for national liberation, we literally mean that the broad masses of the people must participate in the struggle to break the chains of oppression and tyranny. This rests on the belief that the power to act and change rests ultimately on the people's organized and militant action and not on self-anointed leaders or on the power of a few people who do not have any faith and confidence in the collective strength of the people. When we talk of "people", we literally mean the people, the bulk of which are the peasants and workers, together with the other oppressed sectors and classes of Philippine society. We do not refer to them in the same manner that Mr. Marcos uses such term when he equates himself as the State, government and 52 million Filipinos in much the same manner as his mentor, Adolf Hitler equated such.

In this light, though the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom, and Democracy is launching vigorous and militant forms of actions since these are absolutely necessary to assert and develop the democratic power of the people as such mass actions do not only prepare for, but also support, the most effective actions that destroy the capability of the dictatorship to use its armed forces against the people.

Similarly, it has always been the sovereign right of a people, recognized

by international law and Mr. Marcos himself, to wage armed or "violent" struggle and all other forms of struggle against tyranny and oppression. As a matter of fact, the superior right of the majority of the people to launch a revolution becomes justified and for some a duty, when an existing government has become so despotic that it no longer reflects the aspirations of the masses and refuses to be replaced peacefully and hence, must be ousted forcefully.

Some who condemn this form of struggle without seeing it from the vantage point of others who have been victims of military atrocities and state terrorism, do not recognize that the institutionalized violence of poverty, hunger, destitution wrought by unjust and exploitative social systems are oftentimes even more violent than the violent struggle pursued and waged by groups who believe that it is needed in order to end all violence.

Thus a regime that has monopolized the instruments of violence to violate every existing democratic right and freedoms of a people can not now say that only it is allowed to use this form, especially so when the people themselves wage an armed struggle in order to defend and liberate themselves.

In short, we ourselves may sincerely and honestly adhere to a particular form and method and surely there can not be anything wrong with such belief, however, it would be outside of our competence to say that it is the only way. The best possible approach is probably where we recognize and at least respect other groups' actions for whether one likes it or not, the revolutionary armed struggle is an essential and growing factor in the overall conflict between the people and the fascist puppet forces. The armed and non-armed forms of struggle probably help and compliment each other in advancing the democratic and nationalist aspirations against the common enemy and possibly the lifespan of the US-Marcos dictatorship will eventually come to an end within a few years by virtue of all forms of

militant struggle. All these forms can only be successful if they are willed and carried out by the people themselves since ultimately only they and they themselves can decide what forms of struggles to wage.

Finally, the last predicate in introducing the concept of a coalition government is that there is a recognition even at a very pragmatic level that there are diverse forces in the opposition and that no single organization adequately represents them all. So, a coalition is essential to truly try and reconcile these various opposition forces into working with each other in order to advance the Filipino people's aspirations.

Concept and Nature of a Coalition Government

Generally conceived, a democratic coalition government is an alliance or a working unity among the progressive and nationalist groups, organizations, political parties, alliances, sectors, classes, territorial organs, individuals and the like which have caused the US-Marcos dictatorships' downfall and are bound by the fundamental principles of democracy, nationalism and social justice with no group, party or individual monopolizing decisions and affairs of government. There is a special concentration on classes because there is no group or individual that can escape social classification.

The mere fact that many of the opposition forces are already presenting and talking about possible alternatives shows the qualitative advancement of the people's struggles which includes not merely the aspect of dismantling the present regime, but also our visions for the future.

The DCG will not be superficially established since the very seeds and base for such an alternative are already becoming more evident from the depth and number of people's organizations, the different political lines they represent, the forms of struggle and the way they practice democracy within their own ranks. In other words, the coalition government is not

an entity that will suddenly come into being from out of nowhere, but rather it is one wherein we ourselves are becoming active participants in its formation through the united front practices we have been developing day by day.

Since the projected coalition will be quite a mixture of opposition forces, we can not expect any outright adoption of a proposal by a single group though the main lines or principles should not be too difficult to adopt considering the problems put forward and the prevailing economic and political situations.

Basic Principles

In a new and democratic government, it must believe and adopt as the very foundations of a democratic republic the following basic principles.

First, it must be genuinely nationalist. Nationalism that goes beyond love of country alone for even a fool or Mr. Marcos professes love of country; it goes beyond being pro-Filipino alone for we have had the unfortunate experience that Filipinos can be just as bad as the Spanish colonialists or the American imperialists. The old dictum of Pres. Manuel Quezon that it is "better to have a government run like hell by Filipinos than a government run like heaven by Americans" could not have probably imagined that we would have the worst of both worlds, a government run like hell by a local conjugal dictatorship managed, dictated and utterly subservient to the Americans. Being nationalistic does not also mean that we are anti-American, for we believe that the average American, just like all peace-loving citizens of any country in the world subscribes to the fundamental tenets of justice, freedom, and democracy and that what we are vehemently opposed to are the very American policy-makers, composed of big business and the military top brass, who profess love of peace and belief in democracy but in reality, neither respects human rights nor the sovereignty of a nation and is only selfishly interested in their vital strategic

interests and enormous economic investments in the country.

The principle of nationalism necessarily means or is equaled to being anti-imperialist which is the very difference that separates us with pseudo-oppositionists who merely want to replace Mr. Marcos with themselves and yet maintain everything else under the auspices of US imperialism. Nationalism is being anti-imperialist for it is committed to and is struggling for genuine national independence, free from all forms of foreign intervention, dictation, and control and strives for genuine national unity.

The second basic principle is an honest and sincere belief in true democracy. Democracy not in the sense of having elections alone for the sake of holding elections even if such are not free, nor clean, nor honest. Though no one can really be against elections per se, imperfect as it may be, a genuine electoral process is still the best method in order to reflect the choices of the Filipino people. Barring any other means in gauging the pulse of the people, the right of suffrage and the institution of the electoral process shall not be impaired.

The democratic republic must therefore practice democracy for it is committed to and is struggling for the political, economic and social interests of the progressive classes, strata, and sectors of society as it promotes people's will and interests, ensuring proper representation and upholding and respecting their democratic rights and freedoms.

Lastly, a new leadership must believe in social justice. This in view of the fact that one of the more basic problems is still agrarian in nature. Social justice that seeks the emancipation of our economy from imperialist control and vestiges of exploitative landlordism. One that recognizes the peasant toilers as the main pillars in the promotion of national industrialization, the development of modern agriculture and the enhancement of science and technology to serve the needs of the people.

From the adherence of a new coali-

tion government to these fundamental principles comes a general framework on how to meet, answer or even view the various issues, problems, demands and programs confronting the Filipino people and nation.

Essential Elements of a Democratic Republic

There should essentially be five elements of a new democratic order of a people's republic under the collective stewardship of a democratic coalition government.

First, it must recognize that the people are indeed sovereign and enjoy national independence.

This is directly antithetical to the present set-up where the people's welfare and rights have been run roughshod by a dictatorship which looks to the US for guidance, material and political support in order to serve the needs of foreign transnational corporations and a favored few of the local elite.

Second, the assertion that the people are the source of political authority and government officials are merely their representatives and servants.

Even the building and establishment of democratic coalition government, though it may be considered "subversive" by the regime, is based on a collective action of a majority of our people, who being the source of political authority, becomes wholly justified under the principle of "direct state action". *Vox populi, vox Dei* (the voice of the people is the voice of God). What the people can create, it can very well set aside. If the sovereign people undertakes direct successful political action to change an existing regime without regard for procedures laid down in the basic law, the act becomes absolutely lawful. Therein lies the legal basis for the establishment of the coalition government as it becomes a direct creation of the people themselves.

Again, this misuse by the Marcos regime of the people's sovereignty to justify his actions from a series of manipulated elections, referenda and

plebiscites is very much different from an overt political action undertaken by the great organized mass of the Filipinos to bring about meaningful and genuine change.

Furthermore, it is basic to any democratic government that its officials are merely servants of the people and owe their loyalty and allegiance to the people only. Not to the President nor a Dictator-for-life. Not to one general even though he is the Chief-of-Staff. Government officials must realize that being in such a position is reposed the trust and confidence of the people who had chosen him or her as their representative, and violation of such a respected position and a sacred duty is condemnable, if not traitorous. Corollary to the obligations of an official is a right of the people to remove or replace such person and if the latter refuses to do so and even uses force and violence to maintain the status quo, then it becomes an inherent right of the citizens or even an obligation to remove or oust such person or even change an entire social system that they feel no longer answers their needs.

Third essential element is the need for elected representative assemblies at every level, rather than a single individual, that should be making the laws according to the sovereign will of the people.

Having learned the evils of one-man dictatorial rule and the weaknesses and deception of elite-directed democracy we should now try and work out the viability of collective endeavor and collective leadership and responsibilities. This is relatively a new concept though not unfamiliar to many of us. As a matter of fact, everyday now and most especially during the advent of military rule, we have learned to work and coordinate with each other in the varied people's organizations and alliances. We have labored with each other, shared together our achievements as well as disappointments, laughed, cried and have understood each other better in the spirit of camaraderie because in a word our direction has been one — we are working for the interests of the greater majority of our

people. There may be differences in ideology, religious beliefs and party affiliations but this has not dampened our eagerness for common understanding and united action against tyranny. So this same spirit that binds us can only become tighter as our struggle intensifies and probably this can be a lesson for all of us in that in a democratic republic, the same spirit of working together and exercising collective leadership must be reflected not only in the national leadership but also down to the smallest political unit of our country, the barrio.

Elective representative assemblies ensure popular, democratic and responsible leadership and will reflect the constituency in every political unit. Presently we have local officials practically appointed by the dictator and more often than not belong to the economic or political elite and do not come from the members of such a political unit. It is not uncommon to find a mayor and governor who takes orders from Malacañang or the military and is loyal to the squatter in the Palace; at times these local officials do not even reside in a particular municipality or province. In a democratic republic, such local officials must come from such a political unit, devoting their time and effort for the upliftment of the residents and their loyalties are to the republic and the people in their constituency.

Elected representative assemblies also prevents or at the very least minimizes autocracy and at the same time acts as a mechanism of check and balance against possible abuses and monopoly of political authority.

Fourthly, popular will is determined through suffrage and other democratic means.

As already mentioned, the right of suffrage is still the best available method in trying to gauge the sentiments of the people. Of all the democratic rights this is probably one of the more important ones though easily it is also one of the most abused and manipulated especially under the illiterate Commission on Elections (COMELEC). It will do well to stress that

being a very important right, there must be safeguards and legislations that will strictly ensure the sanctity of the ballot and the integrity of the electoral process, which is, of course, absent under the present system.

Concededly, popular suffrage is not always essential or needed. But even in cases of appointments, there is a need for confirmation and/or review by independent bodies distinct from the office in which such appointment is made. This would minimize patronage, graft and corruption and nepotism.

Furthermore, there is a need to liberalize democratic representation by popular mandate. Meaning to say that even in general elections, persons who are more than qualified for a particular position do not win in such elections since they lack or are inadequate in resources, logistics, manpower and organized machinery. Just like pre-martial law politics, only those with money, power, influence and connections were able to win the elections and more often than not, candidates were more concerned in propagating personality-oriented politics in which the person who looks and talks better had more chances of winning. This personality-centered politics brought into the government some of the most incompetent public officials and perpetuated the low political consciousness of the people who were brainwashed in personality cults and not on issues or concrete programs of government. If there is indeed one good thing resulting from the martial law authoritarian regime, it is that it has radicalized politics. Due to the restrictions and emasculation of traditional politics as well as the blatantly farcical and sham political exercises, more and more people are now turning to mass organizations which has built political leaders coming from their own ranks. As a matter of fact, political parties who employ traditional politics have been steadily declining in influence and becoming more and more irrelevant especially as it is further wracked by personal ambitions or opportunism that looks forward to his or her political careers and uses the "people" only

when it is to their benefit. Many of these parties have only taken pains to organize the disenchanted political elite and have not really exerted efforts to solidly organize the people which is also the reason why they only become "alive" during election periods.

Finally, in a democratic republic the people enjoy basic democratic rights and their free exercise.

This sounds obvious enough and yet not too many countries and their governments actually provide for such rights and even harder is the free exercise of it.

Generally, all the democratic rights found in a bourgeois liberal constitution will be respected; such as the right to free speech, peaceful assembly, freedom of the press, right to religious belief, freedom of expression, right to work and rest, to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, right against arbitrary search and seizures, due process, etc.

General Mechanics, Task and Criteria for Membership

It is difficult to put in detail the actual mechanics on how and exactly when a democratic coalition government can and will be established. This would largely depend on several variables and determinants; principal of which is the level of the organized strength and consolidation of the opposition forces and the political influence they have on the people as well as the measure of success in trying to build the broadest possible united front and working unity among such force. Other factors that will equally affect the ascension into power of the people's coalition government are the reactions and hostile actions of the Marcos regime and the US, the cohesiveness of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and what position it would take, the worsening economic crisis with the resulting instability and the extent of participation of the unorganized masses as well as the forms of the spontaneous popular protest.

Assuming the most favorable circumstances, a political consultative conference shall be convened on the eve of the nationwide victory of the people's struggles in dismantling the US-Marcos regime. From this political conference which will be composed of all representatives of allied classes, parties, mass organizations, groups, sectors, individuals and all positive forces, a provisional council will be elected which shall hold the reins of power for such reasonable time as necessary in order to complete the transition tasks. The period of the council's existence can either be pre-arranged or it can be fixed by the convened political conference in order for the council to meet adequately the urgent tasks of the transition period.

The general tasks of the council during this period shall be the following: first, it must pave the way for the setting up and launching of a democratic coalition government on a nationwide scale. This shouldn't be that difficult because in the process of dismantling the regime, the continuing strength and level of unity of the mass organizations and other positive forces grow; and from the rich experiences of the people's struggles, the level of people's self-government have already been established in many parts of the country, most especially in the barrio level. From the struggles of the people nationwide, this further serves to build their political power — the seeds of the coalition government in the localities. From the barrio to the municipality, from the municipality to the cities or districts, from the city or districts to the province, from the province to the region, until the national democratic coalition government can be established. Even in the smaller political units, as far as practicable, the representative assemblies should be a coalition of the varied opposition forces that have vigorously worked and contributed to the regime's dismantling.

The second urgent task of the provisional council will be the more difficult aspect of the transition and this is in trying to ensure a smooth, orderly

and speedy transition from that of an emergency to conditions of peace. Admittedly, as has been the lessons from other liberation movements the US-Marcos dictatorship will create as much disorder, chaos and violence before it gives an inch to the progressive forces battling it. A truism proven time and time again as the dictator hopelessly tries to cling on to the last vestiges of its authority just as he is seeing before his very eyes the crumbling of a dictatorship, a conjugal empire built over the bodies and blood of the Filipino people.

No dictator or dictatorship, especially one actively backed by a superpower about to lose another of its prized possessions, will ever give up political power to the people voluntarily and present it on a silver platter. Though we all prefer a path to power as peaceful as possible, this preference does not depend only on the intentions of the opposition forces but rather on the actions and plans of the Marcos regime and its minions.

Lastly, the council shall lead the country in solving the immediate economic and social disorder, which are the inevitable results of a dictatorship gone mad, by immediately normalizing production combined with a judicious exercise of political authority. All government officials and employees who did not commit serious crimes against the people, otherwise known as "blood debts", shall stay on in the government to avoid disruption of necessary public services.

The criteria for membership in the provisional council and generally the democratic coalition government shall have six (6) major attributes. This however are not mutually exclusive and act merely as guidelines in order to ensure the broadest possible representation.

The general criteria for membership are the following: consistency in the people's struggles, general approbation and commitment to the people's democratic and nationalist aspirations, representation of major class and sectoral interests, accommodation of the various ideological and political trends,

consideration given to major territorial or regional trends, and finally, competence in political and organizational work.

These guidelines not only ensure the broadest possible democratic representation of the varied opposition forces but likewise strives to ensure that the people comprising the national leadership will be men and women of impeccable integrity, honesty, and sincerity with sufficient credibility and influence as to rally the people behind its programs and governmental policies.

In effect, some of the more significant results of such guidelines would be that, for the first time, sectoral and class groups and organizations will be represented by their own mass leaders who have gone up from the ranks having earned the trust and confidence of their own sectors as to have become its leaders. These leaders would be elected by their own sectors so as to guarantee that for the workers, a genuine trade unionist leader would carry forward their own interests; for the teachers, a leader from their own ranks; from the professionals, students, peasants, and so on and so forth.

This concept is also very radically different from the present system in that the different sectoral and/or class representatives do not only put forward their own concerns but likewise see the situation in a national perspective mandating all those involved in the leadership to cooperate and work together, balance their own interests with those of others, and generally pursue a program of action that would be beneficial to the people in its totality.

Furthermore, giving special attention to regional trends ensures government policies to be as reflective as possible to the particular peculiarities of the different territories. For example, Northern Luzon where many of the indigenous Filipino minorities reside will have particular issues and demands different from the Moro people concentrated in Mindanao and different from the rest of the population.

Consideration of regional trends will ensure balanced policies from the national government that respects territorial concerns while at the same time not sacrificing the over-all interests of the majority of our people. Unlike the present government policies, this will further promote national unity and reconciliation of the entire populace with no discrimination nor special concessions and privileges that pits one region from the other. All will be given, as far as practicable, the same amount of attention as to ensure the even social and economic development of all the regions. This would further minimize, if not eradicate, civil strife among the people.

The accommodation of various ideological and political trends attempts to put into actual practice a true working coalition for the opposition forces with no particular group or party monopolizing the affairs of government. Again, this will safeguard against the possibility of further civil strife after the triumphant victory of the people against the dictatorship and speed up the healing process of the Republic for the more difficult task of reconstruction.

Consistency in the people's struggles, general approbation and commitment as well as competence in political and organizational work ensure that the people in the national leadership are all men and women beyond reproach, seasoned and tempered by the people's struggles in the many years of dismantling the fascist dictatorship. This will answer the fear of many that a new leadership may revert to the old corrupt ways or themselves institute another dictatorship. Though there can never be absolute guarantees for anything, the fact of consistency, general approbation and competence would, at the very least, militate against such discredited ways.

After the transition period and upon total decisive victory, the people's democratic coalition government shall be inaugurated and the republic proclaimed, herewith to be known as the People's Democratic Republic of the Philippines (PDRP). Soon after, a

constituent assembly shall be elected and convened to draft the constitution of the democratic republic. A plebiscite will be called for the ratification of such constitution and thereafter, in consonance with such fundamental law, general elections shall be held.

The immediate as well as long-term economic and political tasks of a democratic coalition government shall be as follows:

- 1) Revocation of all repressive decrees, general orders, letters of instructions and the like with the entire period (1972-) of dictatorial rule being deemed as an unlawful and unfortunate period in our national life.

- 2) Freeing of all political prisoners unconditionally and just compensation for all victims of the regime's fascist reign.

- 3) Reorganization of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and transforming it into a genuine National People's Army that will answer the threats of both the old elite and possible US intervention during the aftermath of the people's takeover. Thus a strong people's army shall be essential to deal appropriately and immediately with such threats, preserve the gains of the people, and ensure long-term stability and peace necessary for the country's over-all progress and prosperity. Again as with the civilian bureaucracy, aside from reducing the number of military personnel and re-channeling the funds for more essential social services, lower-ranking officials and the rank-and-file soldiers will, as a general policy, be retained. However, those who have committed serious crimes against the people or have "blood debts" shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and punished accordingly.

As with other dictatorships all over the world that have been overthrown and/or dismantled, it is the usual defense of the officials and even ordinary soldiers that they were merely following superior orders and that they had no choice but to do so. As an advance warning to all such crimi-

nal elements within the military, that in the criteria used after World War II or in the Nuremberg trials against the Nazi war criminals, such defense will not be recognized since the heinous crimes of tortures, "salvagings", massacres, rapes, arson, hamlettings, strafings, bombings and other brutal violations of human rights shall be considered as "crimes against the people and humanity" and for such, simple decency and a sense of moral convictions would have impelled them to clearly disregard or not obey patently illegal orders. However, let it also be known that unlike the present dictatorship, the democratic republic will strictly adhere to the rule of law and stringently follow basic principles of due process, presumption of innocence and guilt unless proven beyond reasonable doubt.

4) Immediate confiscation of the ill-gotten wealth and assets of the dictatorship and the surrogates before they can ever have the opportunity of liquidating and transferring them that may make it more difficult to reach.

5) Genuine land reform for the peasant tillers.

The so-called "cornerstone" of the New Society or Fourth Republic has proven to be an act of ultimate deception and is a complete bogus. As a matter of fact, land has become even more concentrated in the hands of the elite few as well as rapacious transnational corporations while the peasant farmers have remained tenant-tillers, increasingly put in debt, wallowing in poverty and even forced to buy fertilizers and pesticides at high prices, give contributions and sell their agricultural products at a low price fixed by the government. For the big and exploitative landlords identified with the regime there should be outright confiscation while those which have supported the people's struggles, just compensation can be given.

6) Economic upliftment and political autonomy for the indigenous communities and Moro people.

This is but a natural consequence of recognizing their right to self-determination and understanding especially

so that they have been one of the most oppressed and exploited among the Filipino people.

7) Nationalization and rehabilitation of basic and vital industries.

This is necessary in order to fruitfully service the interests of the broad masses and not act as sources of graft, corruption and enrichment of the ruling elite or foreign-vested interests.

8) A re-evaluation of all our foreign loans and external debt especially to the IMF-WB and the US and Japanese governments.

Those found to be inimical to genuine economic development and patently onerous shall be deemed as fully paid and invalid while those which may have redounded to the benefit of the people shall eventually be paid upon the securing of more liberal terms. This will be a unilateral move by the democratic republic in recognition of the fact that a very big percentage of such loans were channelled to the Marcos dictatorship in order to keep it afloat while at the same time reaping enormous profits at the expense of the people's welfare and well-being. Hopefully, this will also serve as a warning to would-be foreign creditors that they lend at their own risk and that this may not be recognized in the future.

Should our usurious foreign creditors insist on their being paid, then we say as diplomatically as possible that they should try and collect by going after the dictatorship's Swiss bank deposits and many other bank deposits, mansions and houses in the United States and Europe, and all the other ill-gotten wealth that they can find outside the Philippines.

9) Abrogation of all onerous and unequal treaties and termination of all subsequent relations with the US and other foreign entities.

There are presently provisions in the Marcos constitution, laws, executive agreements and treaties which violate national independence and sovereignty of our people. They extend extraordinary privileges to the US and other foreign entities. All these unjust and unequal relations must be

terminated once and for all.

10) Dismantling of all US military bases and facilities and the withdrawal of all its troops.

The US bases are clear manifestations of our country's subservience to US interests and not only are they an insult to our national sovereignty and territorial integrity but they likewise pose as serious threats to the very survival of our nation and people as it acts like a magnet for nuclear holocaust in an impending war between the superpower that we were never privy to nor would like to be connected therewith. Further the presence of US troops on our soil are imminent threats for direct intervention and as a matter of fact, American "advisers" are now frequently seen together with the AFP in conducting counter-insurgency operation. Alongside this task is the unilateral cancellation of our present military and security agreements with the US and other treaties of a militaristic nature. It shall be the policy of the democratic republic never again to allow any foreign bases or troops on Philippine soil.

11) Carry out national industrialization as the leading factor in economic development and expand social services as well as increase the people's standard of living.

In relation to number 5, the economic policies must be such as to provide the basic necessities of the people and not merely make the country as the source of cheap raw materials and manpower for the consumption of the foreign market which has resulted in the people's economic deprivations and the continuing exploitation of our rich natural resources. It is ironic and even obscene that for a country which is said to be the richest in the whole of Asia, blessed with a literate and skilled or semi-skilled labor forces should also be the poorest in Asia and even compared now with Bangladesh.

There must be such a relationship between modern agriculture which will provide food and raw materials for our industrial sector and at the same time serve as a market for the capital and consumer goods produced by the

industrial sector. The capital needed to finance national industrialization shall be taken from the agricultural surplus and instead of transnational corporations the public and private sectors are encouraged to work together for the benefit of the people.

12) Upholding and promoting the free exercise of the people's democratic rights, as had been previously mentioned.

13) Promoting a patriotic, scientific and pro-people culture and expansion of free public education.

The importance of this cannot be over emphasized. Our culture and education become the very foundations of the social system itself that even the US-Marcos dictatorship and the US, at the turn of the 20th century, saw the importance of controlling and pacifying the people through constant brainwashing that promoted neo-colonial, individualistic and passivist teachings.

In the democratic republic, the living history of the people's militant and patriotic traditions shall be promoted. Natural sciences, engineering and technology must support the task of national industrialization and geared towards the development of the nation in the service of the people. Primary up to tertiary levels shall be increasingly accessible and free in line with the policy of providing free education at all levels and giving each and every Filipino, irrespective of social status, position or class position, the same kind of educational opportunities. Equal opportunities for all.

The national language shall be promoted as the official language and main medium of instruction and information, while the local language shall continue to flourish in their respective areas. The cultural heritage of the people shall be preserved and always given a place of honor. The youth and the people must learn from the past to serve the present in order to prepare for the future.

14) Adoption and practice of an independent, non-aligned and peace-loving foreign policy.

The democratic coalition govern-

ment shall develop trade and diplomatic relations with all countries irrespective of ideology and social system. These relations shall be characterized by mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and by mutual benefit in every possible field.

Even the United States and the other imperialist countries that have benefited from the exploitation of our resources and people can have diplomatic and trade relations with the People's Democratic Republic of the Philippines but only on the basis of mutual respect of each other's independence and sovereignty and provided that these countries renounce aggressive policies and give up imperialist privileges in the country.

The new Philippines shall pursue a non-aligned and neutral policy and shall not side with any of the superpowers in their contest for world domination and military supremacy.

Conclusion

It would be stressing the obvious to say that our present struggle is a long process. Be that as it may, it is equally clear that our future as a free and sovereign people and as a united and independent nation has never been closer to reality than it is today. The future is definitely bright and only our dedication and commitment to persevere in the people's struggles and repose our faith and confidence in their organized strength and unity shall eventually prove decisive.

The US-Marcos dictatorship is in such economic crisis and political instability that it can never hope to recover therefrom. It is so utterly isolated from the Filipino people that the few strands left of whatever support and credibility it still nurtures is fast disappearing; and finally, just finally, this dictatorship will be consigned to oblivion — to the dungheap of history where it truly belongs.

At the same time, we ourselves have reached the crossroads. Opportunities have never been more excellent. Polarization is increasing with each passing day and sooner or later political options shall have been reduced to only two — the broad masses of the oppressed and exploited Filipino people against the brutal, callous, incorrigible and oppressive US-Marcos dictatorship. The eventual showdown is fast approaching.

As Filipinos, we have always been proud of the fact that of all existing liberation movements, ours has not only captured the hearts and minds of the people but we have been able to do it based on a general belief of self-reliance — A friend of all, an enemy to none. Indeed, the liberation of a people truly rests on the people's will.

In closing, we are further inspired by an old Chinese verse made by an anonymous author which though written hundreds of years ago could very well have been written today — for the Filipino people.

It goes to say . . .

Go in search of your people

Love them

Learn from them

Plan with them

Serve them

Begin with what they have

Build on what they know

But of the best leaders

When their task is accomplished

Their work is done

The people all remark

"We have done it ourselves!"

Truly, my friend, we shall do it ourselves for not only do we believe and recognize that our cause; our struggle is just, moral, and correct but also we know, we feel, WE ARE SURE. . . that in the end WE SHALL WIN AND TRIUMPH!!!

Thank you and more power to all of you!

PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL UNIFICATION CONFERENCE 12 PRINCIPLES PUBLISHED

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[Text] The National Unification Conference will unveil today a 12-point Declaration of Principles which contains the ideological orientation of the main opposition alliance.

The 12-points prepared by the NUC's Platform Committee also provide the general principles that would guide the policies of the opposition alliance on politics, economy, domestic affairs and foreign relations.

Some 1,000 delegates picked by the NUC for its national conference at the Valle Verde Country Club in Pasig, Metro Manila today will be asked to comment and approve the Declaration of Principles, NUC sources said.

The conference, which is being held under the auspices of the National Unification Committee, headed by MP Cecilia Munoz Palma and former Sen. Francisco 'Soc' Rodrigo, will seek agreement on a common declaration of principles, as well as discuss the problems and processes of unifying the political parties and select a single set of candidates for both national and local levels.

The 12 points commits the political opposition to:

1. The dismantling of the dictatorship and the setting up of a new government based on a free and a honest elections.
2. The respect for human rights and civil liberties;
3. Providing the basic needs of the people;
4. The establishment of a strong national economy based on private initiative, socially-determined goals and equitable distribution of wealth;
5. The conservation of natural resources and the national patrimony;
6. The restoration fo civilian supremacy over the military;
7. The establishment of pluralistic society;
8. The elimination of graft and corruption and the prosecution of grafters;

9. The safeguarding of the interests of workers, women, the youth, Moslems and cultural minorities;
10. Foreign relations should be based on national interest and friendship with all nations;
11. Thorough review of Philippine-American relations; and
12. Termination of the Marcos dictatorship.

Changes in the election Code and the manner of selecting the presidential and vice-presidential bets in a snap of regular elections will also be discussed today.

Former Vice-President Fernando Lopez, 14 ex-senators, including former Sen. Ernesto Maceda, who flew in late Saturday afternoon, fifty-one (51) ex-congressmen, 29 ex-governors, 15 ex-vice-governors, 42 ex-city mayors and vice-mayors, five former Interim Members of the Batasan, 72 ex-Constitutional Convention delegates, 59 Opposition MP's, one incumbent provincial governor, six Vice-governors, hundreds of city mayors, vice-mayors, and councilors, and about 200 municipal officials from all over the country will be among the 200 delegates to the NUC.

The all-day summit of the nations top opposition leaders, representing all the country's political constituencies, come under different political colors, from the national parties such as the Nacionalista, Liberal and PDP-Laban parties, as well as various regional parties such as Mindanao Alliance, Timek ti Umili, National Union for Liberation, Panaghiusa (Cebu), Concerned Citizens' for Aggrupation, Laban-Central Luzon, Social Democratic Party, and the national opposition coalition of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido).

Meanwhile, PDP-Laban information chief and Manila party chairman Joey Lina is urging that the youth sector be given 40 per cent of the delegate count in the NUC.

"Our young countrymen are overly enthusiastic about the outcome of this conference. They want to be given a voice. They want to participate. We must not commit the mistake of alienating them," Lina said. "And who knows? Maybe they are the catalysts we need for total opposition unity."

Lina, who is also in the resolutions committee of the NUC, justified that youth sector is "the most potent voting bloc that will ensure the opposition's victory in the coming local and presidential polls." He will also suggest an increase of voting delegates from 500 to 2,000 so that "there will be a broader-based pulse of the people."

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

BIGORNIA ON KBL CANDIDATES; NPA RECRUIT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Mar 85 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Convention or Consensus for KBL Bets"]

[Excerpts]

STRATEGISTS
Of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) are operating on clashing "wave lengths." On the matter of selecting party candidates for provincial and local elective positions in next year's polling, they seem to be hopelessly at loggerheads. President Marcos, KBL titular head, says consensus, presumably within the national leadership, should determine who should carry the party colors. Provincial and local conventions are much too expensive, he adds.

No way, Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Roño, secretary general of the KBL, tells reporters. Leaving the decision to party members via the convention route, he adds, is the only way. Lesser party lights say ramming the choices of party leaders down the throats of the rank and file is to touch off partywide rebellions, even secessions. Convention is the democratic way to select

candidates of the party, they claim.

Presidential concern over a party victory next year is understandable. The election of president and vice president is due the following year. Naturally, Malacañang is anxious that as many KBL mayors and governors as possible are in place to ensure victory for the party's candidates for the two positions in 1987. Party men of doubtful loyalty have no place in the KBL ticket. Consensus is the surest way to cull not only the incompetents but also the potentially disloyal from getting into the party slates.

The money has arrived. Expertise in the person of a "Balik-bayan" scientist has been cooling his heels here for some time. Cows donated by dairy producing countries are already heavy with milk. But not a single dairy project of a string of plants across has been set up. Milk for the Filipino youngster remains a luxury as does butter and cheese. Reason: An executive committee

of the cabinet is still debating where to set up the proposed projects. The debate may well continue into doomsday for the committee members are no dairy experts.

Evolution of a New People's Army "kumander" may well describe the transformation of a Liliw (Laguna) policeman to rebel. Unable to obtain redress for the "salvage" of a younger brother allegedly by elements of the Philippine Constabulary, the patrolman had gone to the hills of Laguna to join the NPA rebels. Last February's last weekend, the rebel, now the overall NPA chief in Laguna surfaced at nearby Magdalena to read and execute a sentence (death by musketry) an NPA "high court" meted to a local policeman for allegedly terrorizing and extorting money from his townmates. The sentence executed in full view of the policeman's neighbors, the raiding NPA group faded into the hills behind Magdalena, reports say.

CSO: 4200/784

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE VIEWS ANTI-INSURGENCY PLAN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Baldomero T. Olivera: "Integrated Plan Starts This Month--Stemming the Tide of Insurgency"]

[Text]

THE government will soon try out an "integrated plan" to stem the rising tide of communist insurgency in the Philippines.

Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting armed forces chief-of-staff, said the plan has already been approved for implementation by President Marcos. It calls for the "integration" of both the civilian and military resources in a drive to win the minds of villagers to the side of the democratic ideology.

Details are now being ironed out, Gen. Ramos said, and the target date for the start of the new policy is "before the end of March." Chosen as pilot area is Region II, which because of its forested mountain terrain, has been among the country's more heavily rebel-infested sections.

The new approach was announced in the face of official admission that insurgency increased by an estimated 23 percent during the past year and has spread in 62 of the country's 73 provinces. Along with the current economic crisis, the communist menace is recognized as the government's top priority problem.

In rough outline, the new security plan calls for closer liaison between the civilian and military authorities in local and provincial peace and order councils which will develop counter-insurgency programs suitable for the peculiar conditions of each locality.

The main thrust is for civilian officials to "explain to the people the evils of communism," Gen. Ramos said. He admitted, in effect, that the military has not been too effective in such counter-propaganda work.

The propaganda effort will be supported by positive action. President Marcos has directed the military to carry a major load of the current civic action program by enlisting its technical personnel and equipment in the construction of barrio roads, rural schools and irrigation projects.

Funding for this civic work will come from the P600 million (US\$33.3 million) already authorized this year in the budget of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways.

Also in the works is a plan to place under the control of local officials all elements of the police and the Civilian Home Defense Forces which are now integrated operationally under the Philippine Constabulary. This proposed shift was approved in principle at a recent caucus of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan. But some technical obstacles have yet to be smoothed out because the Constitution specifies that police forces throughout the country must be part of the Integrated National Police (INP). Incidentally, Gen. Ramos is the present head of the INP in his concurrent capacity as constabulary chief and acting chief of staff.

The insurgency problem has become a political issue. The opposition has proposed that the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) be legalized. In an apparent attempt to belittle this opposition proposal, President Marcos early in February pulled a surprise by saying there is no need to enact such a law because sometime in February 1976 he issued Presidential Decree No. 885 which, in effect, amended the old Anti-Subversion Law. This decree was issued about the time the Philippines was establishing diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and Communist China.

In a bantering mood, Mr. Marcos urged the oppositionists to "go back to basics and study their law books all over again." But oppositionist Member of Parliament Marcelo B. Fernan of Cebu City quipped back: "It appears that the President can no longer keep count of the decrees he has issued." It was an oblique dig on the President's controversial power to issue decrees that have the force of law.

MP Fernan pointed out that on Jan. 16, 1981, the President issued Decree No. 1835 which expressly provides that the CPP is declared to be an organized conspiracy for the purpose of overthrowing the government and is therefore once again outlawed.

It was a clean touche for the Opposition. President Marcos laid the debate to rest by issuing a memorandum to the justice ministry defining once and for all the government's policy on communist insurgency.

Yes, says the memo, it may appear as though the later decree had taken precedence. But it is basic in what the memo calls "legal hermeneutics" — meaning the interpretation of laws — that when a later law does not specifically amend or repeal an earlier law, both may stand together as long as there is no "irreconcilable incompatibility" between them.

And so, as far as the government is concerned, the CPP as an organization is not illegal *per se*, but its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), remains outlawed.

Above this semantics, there is ge-

neral recognition that insurgency can be solved only by introducing drastic reforms, especially at the political level.

Even Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile conceded that the strength of the reinvigorated CPP lies in the disciplined leadership of young intellectuals who tell the rural folk that under the present dispensation, there is a prevalence of injustice, government corruption, military abuses and, most importantly, grinding poverty.

The CPP today is a far cry from the revolutionary movement that began as a labor agitation around 1930. Influenced by the ideas of the Comintern, the movement eventually became a formal pro-Soviet organization known as the *Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas* (PKP or Communist Party of the Philippines). When the Japanese invaded the Philippines in 1941, the PKP formed a guerilla unit known as *Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon* (Hukbalahap, shortened to Huks or People's Army Against the Japanese).

The Huks under the PKP at one time in the early '50s gained enough strength in the feudal estates of Central Luzon to threaten the stability of the state until its Politburo was smashed during the ascendancy of President Ramon Magsaysay.

With the fall of the old PKP, there emerged an ultra-nationalist movement under the leadership of Jose Ma. Sison, a young poet and English instructor at the University of the Philippines. This group was inspired by the success at that time of Mao Zedong's Communist revolution in China.

Sison and 11 other young revolutionaries founded the present CPP on Dec. 26, 1968 at a barrio somewhere in Pangasinan. The party announced that it was being guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. It pledged to work for the "overthrow of US imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism."

In no time, Sison won the support of a group of peasant guerillas formerly fighting with the Huks and on March 29, 1969, the military arm of the CPP, the New

People's Army, was established. The avowed aims of the NPA are: to engage in party building, carry out an agrarian revolution, build rural bases and advance the armed struggle. It was to be more than an ordinary fighting force; it

would engage in active propaganda and specialize in the organization of cadres.

They were a breed of revolutionaries different from the Huk peasants. Many of them were dedicated students and young professionals who easily gained acceptance from the rural folk as they helped improve the quality of their life by digging irrigation ditches and by introducing health measures and modern farm techniques.

In many instances, these NPA recruits were regarded by the barrio folks as social workers and practical teachers who also administered swift justice by eliminating known thieves, usurers and abusive overseers.

Sison and a number of other intellectual CPP leaders were captured in 1976, but there apparently are enough leaders in the party to keep it flourishing. Minister Enrile places the present NPA strength at between 8,000 and 12,000 armed guerillas.

They enjoy the sympathy and moral support of a number of activist front organizations among the studentry, labor and certain radical elements within the clergy. And they are known to have provided some of the manpower behind the militant anti-government demonstrations that have intensified since the assassination of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

In proposing the legalization of the CPP, the moderate Opposition political parties argue that only a small segment of the rebels are die-hard communists out as much to grab power for themselves as to institute social reforms. The moderates argue that the bulk of the extreme leftists are disillusioned idealists who had been polarized when, in their view, democracy was suppressed with the declaration of martial law in 1972.

The moderate Opposition therefore contends that by allowing the CPP to take part openly in the coming polls, the door would be thrown open for most of the leftists to lay down their arms and join the parliamentary exercise.

Some commentators believe President Marcos saw some wisdom in that assumption and that was why he had said the CPP was not an illegal organization per se.

And that hope--the hope that majority of the people in the hinterlands can still won--is the rationale for the integrated civic action program against insurgency.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

PRO-REGIME COLUMNIST RUNS LETTER FROM PKP FIGURE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Mar 85 p 6

[Commentary by Apolonio Batalla: "Letter From a Communist"]

[Text]

WE received a letter from Dr. Jesus B. Lava. It says:

"I felt constrained to write this letter in view of statements made in two of your columns which to me are at variance with facts.

"Firstly, you seem to be unaware of the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Marxist-Leninist, otherwise known as the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) — the original party from which the Maoist Party split sometime in 1968.

"Since its inception in 1930, the C.P. had been a legal party, but was declared an unlawful association by the colonial supreme court about a year or two later. In 1938, after the merger between the C.P.P. and the Socialist Party of Abad Santos, and at a time when the anti-fascist united front was being forged among peoples of capitalist and socialist states against the fascist powers, the C.P.P. was again at the forefront of the legal struggle for democracy and Philippine independence.

"The Japanese invasion and subsequent occupation of this country saw the C.P.P. organizing and leading the Hukbalahap resistance against the fascist invaders.

"Immediately after the expulsion of the Japanese militarists the Party resumed its legal existence and helped elect six Democratic Alliance Congressmen to the First Philippine Congress in 1946.

"Only after a new fascist repression began to take its toll of Communist leaders killed (Juan Feleo, Manuel Joven, etc) and myself and others raided or ambushed did the Party decide to take up arms for sheer physical survival, and more importantly, for the survival and growth of the movement for national liberation from imperialist domination.

"Act 1700, otherwise known as the anti-subversion law, passed in 1957 illegalized the Communist Party itself (not the acts contrary to law as rebellion, subversion) thus making mere membership in the Party a punishable act. I need not go into the motivations of the principals responsible for this law, as I assume you are well aware of this by now.

"As a result of the political settlement negotiated in 1974 between the Party and the government, as well as of our country's diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. and China, Act 1700 was amended by PD 885 which in effect nullified the illegalization of the C.P.P. (PKP) by Act 1700. Instead, it limited penal sanctions to actual acts of rebellion and subversion, even as it broadened its scope to include all persons committing such acts regardless of their organizational connections.

"Thus, by virtue of PD 885 and our use of non-violent means of struggle, the Party was able to

resume its legal existence once more. It was precisely as a result of this settlement that I was released from confinement in December 1974.

"PD 1835 which specifically mentions the C.P.P.-N.P.A. does not affect the legal position of our Party as it refers specifically to the Maoist group which is presently engaged in the armed struggle.

"It is evident, therefore, that there is this Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist, in contradistinction with the Maoist Party) which is waging a legal, peaceful, parliamentary struggle. Even Minister Blas Ople, in one of his recent speeches, took note of the existence of these two Communist Parties.

"Secondly, you stated that Communists are generally ashamed or embarrassed to be called a communist by others, and that no

communist would be willing to debate on the subject of Communism or socialism (or any subject for that matter).

"If there are members in our Party who are ashamed to be called a communist by non-communists, I am not aware of it. I for one, am proud to be called a communist.

"As for the matter of debate, I wonder if you have tried to arrange such a debate, or if you have definite information about some individuals or groups who tried to arrange such a debate that was rejected by our Party or members. If not, you must have written from pure conjecture.

"I can categorically state that the C.P.P. (Marxist-Leninist) or P.K.P. would be more than willing to debate anyone on any issue pertinent to our country's basic problems and their solutions, or on socialism or communism itself."

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

PRO-REGIME EDITORIAL DEPLORES STRIKE VIOLENCE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Picket-Line Violence"]

[Text]

IF, in order to stop a truck loaded with strikebreakers, some strikers lie down on the road, should the truck run over the strikers? In at least one case in the provinces, the answer was yes.

This makes the driver and whoever gave him the order liable for homicide. But the fear of punishment does not seem to deter violence at the picket lines nowadays. And mounting violence gives a new dimension to strikes.

We think that the problem can be nipped in the bud if the management and union discuss the demands with candor. In particular cases, a company may

be suffering from financial difficulties on account of the economic crisis. On the other hand, the workers are driven by low incomes.

In the event that a strike is called nonetheless, the parties should make it a point to avoid violence at the picket lines pending arbitration.

In some instances, law enforcers who are summoned to the scene have shown partiality. This tends to prolong the strike and lead to more violence.

The Ministry of Labor and Employment can do much to ease tension and avoid violence. Violence should not be the rule in walkouts.

PHILIPPINES

RURAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION HOLDS 'FESTIVE' GATHERINGS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Filipinas in the countryside renewed their commitment to help root out the causes of poverty and oppression on the occasion yesterday of International Women's Day.

The Katipunan ng Bagong Philipina, an organization of 18,000 rural women, held a series of festive gatherings in 8 provinces.

The provinces include Quezon, Laguna, Tarlac, Bataan, Bulacan, Isabela and Pampanga.

The highlight of the celebration is a national mini-festival to be held Sunday, March 10, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. at the University of the Philippines Institute of Industrial Relations Hall, Diliman, Quezon city.

The celebration will feature contests in poetry, song, dance, drawing or embroidery on the theme "Kababaihan: Puspasang Kumilos Laban sa Ugat ng Kahirapan at Kaapihan? (Women: Struggle Tirelessly Against the Root of Poverty and Oppression!)"

First prize winners from the provinces will compete for national honors.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

TWO FORMER HUK LEADERS DISCUSS NPA INSURGENCY

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Mar 85 p 10

[Article by Abby Tan: "Old Rebels Draw Lessons of 1950's Uprising"]

[Text]

THE COMMUNIST insurgents in the Philippines have little chance of taking over the Government in a Vietnam-style victory without massive foreign support. the insurgency will be a long, festering struggle that might find temporary relief in the battlefield with a change of Government.

This is the assessment of two surviving leaders of an abortive 1950s Communist uprising — Luis Taruc and Dr Jesus Lava. In separate interviews, the two leaders of the pro-Moscow Partido Komunista Pilipinas (PKP) analysed the current success of the revitalised, originally Maoist, Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its armed wing, the New People's Army (NPA), against a background of their own mistakes and President Ferdinand Marcos' lost opportunities for reforms.

The NPA with its 12,000 armed guerillas grew spectacularly last year, according to the Government's own estimates. Some 20 per cent of villages in the Philippines are said to be under their control.

The Marcos Government's inability to stem its spread is worrying its ally the United States, which has two large mili-

tary bases in the country. The US has pledged more military aid to fight the insurgency. The Philippines stands out as the only country in the South-East Asian region with a rising insurgency problem.

Movement

Mr Taruc, 72, was the commander-in-chief of the Hukbong Magpapalaya ng Bayan or People's Liberation Army, generally referred to as the Huks.

They fought with the American colonisers against the Japanese invaders during World War II. But when peace came, and the US refused to recognise them as war veterans, the Huks broke out in rebellion for agrarian reforms.

The late Benigno Aquino Jr, then a newspaperman acting as an intermediary and subsequently Mr Marcos' main political rival until his assassination 18 months

ago, brought Mr Taruc down from the hills in 1954 to surrender. But the rebel leader was double-crossed by the Ramon Magsaysay Government and spent 15 years in jail.

Mr Taruc still pursues his ambition of seeing the emancipation of Filipino tenant farmers, but he does so peacefully as president of the country's largest farmers' organisation.

Dr Lava, 71, was secretary-general and theoretician of the PKP who succeeded his brother Jose to the post after the latter was captured. Soon after Jesus Lava's capture in 1964, the Huk movement finally collapsed. After more than 10 years in jail, Dr Lava continues his medical practice with an insurance company. Jose is now an editor of the *World Marxist Review* in Prague.

The Lava brothers and Mr Taruc parted ways over strategy and ideology in the Huk movement. But their assessment of the current insurgency problem is similar.

Both dismiss any comparison of the Philippine situation with Vietnam. They feel the Communists cannot achieve rapid victory because the Philippines has no land borders, which they consider necessary as sanctuaries and as channels for foreign military aid — in the way that China helped the Vietnamese Communists in the war

against the Americans.

Foreign aid for the insurgents is considered essential as long as the US chooses to guard its interest here, they say. But at present, no such outside military support is provided for the rebels, although the US has pledged more hardware for the hard-pressed armed forces of the Philippines.

Says Dr Lava, scribbling prescriptions in his clinic: "There can be no true revolution unless it can oust American imperialism or unless American power is neutralised in Asia."

This is spoken with hindsight, says Dr Lava, as the Huks had misread the US in the 1950s, thinking it was ready to abandon Asia after China had gone Communist.

But the US gave massive assistance to President Ramon Magsaysay to quell the Huk rebellion, which at its height had 12,000 armed men. The mood of the time was mistaken for a revolutionary situation, says Mr Taruc: The masses were not ready to support the uprising."

While disaffection against the Marcos regime is spreading in the countryside, the ex-Huk leaders say the Communists have not yet achieved victory over the military or the bureaucracy.

One significant difference from the Huk rebellion, Dr Lava points out, is that the CPP/NPA has the traditional opposition and the Roman Catholic Church as tactical allies, wittingly or unwittingly. The Huks did not have the support of these two sectors.

Both Huk leaders are impressed with the thrust of the Communist party and the quality of its cadres. The Huk rebellion was joined by a few professionals but consisted mainly of peasants concentrated in central Luzon. The CPP started on university campuses in Manila in 1968 with well-educated and committed leaders like founding chairman Jose Maria Sison. It spread quickly to the countryside using Chinese and Vietnamese guerrilla models.

Mr Taruc says the CPP/NPA is downplay-

ing ideology: "They are concentrating more on the day-to-day problems of the masses, attacking corruption and bureaucracy, rather than on dialectics, political economy and strategy."

"Theory is not that effective," adds Mr Taruc. "It is not even understood."

Dr Lava thinks that Mr Marcos' 20-year tenure as President has caused the people to lose all the hopes which are normally revived with a change of Government. Before Mr Marcos, no Philippine President had ever been elected to more than one term.

But neither of the Huk leaders blamed Mr Marcos for the country's ills. They consider him a prisoner of the system — a feudal structure compounded by what they perceive as American domination over its political and economic life. Dr Lava thinks Mr Marcos is an instrument of collusion with the US.

Mr Taruc considers that Mr Marcos has lost the great opportunity for radical change which

arose when he declared martial law in 1972. He considers Mr Marcos as belonging to the old class. "He told me once," says Mr Taruc, "that he has been accused of being a traitor to his class. Does that matter if you are true to the Filipino nation?"

Another Ramon Magsaysay, however, will not reverse the situation, the two veterans say. They rate the late President who died in a plane crash after two years in office as a tool of the US rather than a nationalist.

Both men assume that the next Government will be formed by the opposition. Dr Lava expects the next Government to initiate military reforms to stop the abuses which are a major factor in the success of the insurgency.

They believe that there will be an initial improvement in peace and order with a new Government, but that the social and political problems of the Philippines will remain. There has never been a let-up from the Huk days, they say. — Gemini.

CSO: 4200/784

PHILIPPINES

NUN REPRESENTS RIGHTS MOVEMENTS BEFORE UN

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Joel C. Paredes]

[Text] A Catholic nun who assailed President Marcos for his alleged human rights violations before the United Nations last month, said yesterday the world body may soon take steps to stop the "repressive regime."

Sister Mariani Dimaranan, chairperson of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) and the Ecumenical Partnership for International Concern (EPIC), said that local civil rights groups have been asked to submit to the UN reports documenting human rights violations in the country.

Sister Mariani arrived yesterday from Geneva, Switzerland where he participated in the annual conference of the UN's Commission for Human Rights.

She said that her three-week trip to Europe also expanded the Filipino people's solidarity and alliance with the democratic and "peace-loving" nations of the world.

The 57-year-old militant civil rights advocate said "the UN has expressed concern on the mounting cases of disappearance," which she claims "is a growing phenomenon of human rights violations in the country."

Sister Mariani told the UN that the TFDP has proof of 471 cases of people who disappeared between 1977 and 1984, and whose disappearances were apparently related to political reasons.

Despite the lifting of Martial Law, Sister Mariani said, the disappearances have gone up from 42 in 1982 to 145 in 1983. The number of summary executions, known locally as "salvaging," has gone up from 210 to 445 during the same period. In the last 7 years, TFDP has documented 1,895 salvagings, she told the UNCHR.

Sister Mariani said the UNCHR has assured her that it would immediately react if human rights groups in the country would provide the world body with details of the disappearances triggered by political abductions.

In her address before the UNCHR last Feb. 25, Sister Mariani also shared her personal experience and observation of the Philippine human rights situation which she claims "is getting no better, notwithstanding the declared lifting of Martial Law and in spite of previous appeals to the government by concerned and prestigious non-governmental organizations and governments in hearings before this commission (the UNCHR)."

Mariani, who was herself imprisoned in 1973 until the subversion charges against her were subsequently dropped, said she had "seen with her own eyes the continuing plight of hundreds of political detainees and the terrible conditions under which their families lived in the absence of their detained breadwinners."

"I have heard protests, cries, and anger of female political detainees who have been tortured and sexually abused by military men," she added.

Despite these sufferings, Sister Mariani, however, said "our people are uniting to assert and defend their democratic and human rights. Ours is a life and death struggle which freedom-loving people should support and share."

Mariani said she expects the UNCHR to discuss extensively in its subcommission session on August the mounting cases of human rights violations documented in a 27-page report, "Human Rights Situation and Militarization in the Philippines: Trends and Analysis 1984."

At least 21 international non-governmental organizations accredited by the United Nations have reacted through petition to the President and the Supreme Court to "restore individual and collective human rights" following reports of widespread human rights abuses by the Armed Forces and police in the country.

Meanwhile, Sr. Mariani said she is prepared to meet with local human rights groups to strengthen documentation of all abuses allegedly perpetrated by the regime to be exposed before foreign governments and international groups.

During her trip, Sr. Mariani said she learned that many governments under the United Nations are not aware of what is happening in the country.

She said that by exposing human rights records of the President, the people would place the Marcos government in a defensive position.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

THREE OF 27 VALENZUELA STRIKES END

Quezon City ANG PARIYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Three of the 27 labor strikes that have earned for the Northern Metro Manila town of Valenzuela the title of "strike capital"--ended earlier this week, but the workers threatened to return to their picket lines if company managements violate the back-to-work agreements.

Miguel Guarino, chairman of the Alyansa ng Manggagawa sa Valenzuela (AMVA), told Malaya yesterday that the pickets at the Filipinas Electro Industrial Corporation in barangay Malinta, and at the firm's sister-companies of Sunreymo Group Inc. and Valenzuela Fabric Finishing Center were lifted Wednesday and Tuesday, respectively, after several arbitration hearings at the Bureau of Labor Relations of the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

On-going strike in the industrial town are now down to 24.

Guarino said that the strikers at Filipinas Electro, who were demanding a P4.50 salary increase that will be divided over the three-year period covered by the collective bargaining agreement, agreed to management's offer of a P2.50 adjustment for the next three years.

The owners of the liquified petroleum gas cylinder manufacturer, also assured the workers that their demand for 13th month pay and overtime pay will be granted, he said.

Guarino said that the management of the textile firms, Sunreymo and Valenzuela Finishing, had agreed to recognize the two newly-formed unions and immediately implement wage orders 1 to 6, thus ending the 5-day strike that started last Feb. 27.

The workers of the three companies, however, vowed to resume their strike if management violates the agreements, he said.

He cited the cases of the two strike-bound firms of Mansion Biscuit Corporation (MA-BISCO) in barangay Pasolo, and the La Fortuna Textile Mills, wherein the strikers returned to the picketline due to the non-implementation of the back-to-work agreements.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

PROTEST GROUPS LAUNCH NEW COALITION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Victor Soriano]

[Text] Manila, March 2 (PNF)--Leaders of the Parliament of the Streets--the Philippine cause-oriented groups working for the "dismantling of the United States-backed dictatorship" of President Ferdinand Marcos--have been busy over the past three weeks consulting with their respective sectoral organizations and with each other to put into shape a "new, broader and more consolidated coalition" to step-up their struggle.

Called the Popular Democratic Compact (PDC), the new coalition is backed by Sen. Lorenzo M. Tanada, chairperson of both the Coalition of Organizations for the Realization of Democracy (CORD) and the Nationalist Alliance; Sen. Jose W. Diokno, chairperson of KAKBAY (People's Movement for Freedom and Sovereignty); Agapito "Butz" Aquino, younger brother of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. and president of the August Twenty-One Movement (ATOM); Rolando Olalia, leader of the Workers' Coalition Against Poverty (PKMK); Nelia Sancho Liao, of the national council of the biggest alliance of Philippine women's groups, GABRIELA; Elmer Mercado, chairperson of the League of Filipino Students (LFS); as well as by almost all of the sectoral and mass organizations that have been active in the Philippine protest movement.

The PDC, which merges the "mass base" of the CORD alliance and the "united leadership" concept of former senators Tanada and Diokno, is scheduled to be formally launched at press conference on March 7 when the new coalition's National Organizing Committee (NOC) of 11 to 15 members shall also be announced.

The NOC, which will act as the coalition's provisional leadership, will later call a national assembly or congress of all cause-oriented groups and sectoral organizations to be held around the third week of April, according to advance reports from the CORD leadership. The national assembly is expected to elect the PDC's national council of leaders as well as adopt the coalition's Declaration of Principles, Program of Action and Constitution and By-laws.

According to CORD leaders, the formation of the PDC is aimed at "effectively responding to three big challenges or problems faced by the parliament of the

streets in the current political situation." These are: how refocus public attention on the central issue of the moment--the dismantling of the "US-Marcos dictatorship"--which of late has become blurred by the "maneuverings and positioning" of the traditional political parties in preparation for local and presidential polls; the creation of a "unified political leadership" that shall coordinate nationwide the mobilizations of the cause-oriented mass organization; and the need to whip into shape a strong "grassroots political machinery" to prepare for participation in "meaningful parliamentary struggles or electoral exercises" and to "lead the people in a confrontation with any military junta or dictatorial body that might grab governmental power, in case such as eventuality occurs."

The establishment of the PDC is also being backed by some oppositionist members of the Batasang Pambansa (the Philippine legislative assembly), by several "potential presidential standard barers" chosen by the Convenor Group (of Senator Tanada, Corazon Aquino, widow of the assassinated senator, and businessman Jaime Ongpin), and by a clutch of "independent progressive personalities" belonging to the established political parties.

CSO: 4200/784

16 May 1985

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE ALLEGES PEACE CORPS VIOLATES VOLUNTEER WORKERS' LAW

Makati MR. & MS. in English 8-14 Mar 85 pp 15-17

[Article by Cl. Leones and Rita J. Hans: "Are Peace Corps Volunteers American TNT's?"]

[Text]

FILIPINOS who are illegally staying in the United States are called TNTs by their compatriots. TNT stands for *tago ng tago* or hiding and hiding, from the immigration authorities. There are 500 American TNTs here, too.

Members of the United States Peace Corps who are here in clear violation of the law governing volunteer workers have been coming and going since 1980 without interference from Philippine authorities.

Under Executive Order No. 635 of Dec. 12, 1980, the U.S. Peace Corps was placed under the direct supervision of the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) which acts as the government clearing house for all volunteer workers and organizations operating in the country.

Inquiries made at both the U.S. Embassy and the PNVSCA, however, have confirmed earlier reports that, despite the effectivity of EO 635, the Peace Corps has remained outside the jurisdiction of the PNVSCA or any other government office or agency.

It was also learned that of eight foreign volunteer organizations operating in the Philippines, only the U.S. Peace Corps has consistently refused to comply with the provisions of EO 635.

Among the foreign volunteer groups operating under the direct supervision of PNVSCA, as provided for by the law, are the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, British Volunteer Service Overseas, Organization of Netherland Volunteers, and Stanford University Volunteers in Asia.

Penalties provided for by EO 635 for violators who fail to "register with the PNVSCA within 30 days after the effectivity of the order" include cancellation of the volunteer's visa, confiscation of his passport, and the filing of administrative proceedings. For the erring volunteer organization, the law provides for its permanent disqualification in any volunteer activity in the country.

The Peace Corps, which actually began its operations in the Philippines in 1961 with 128 volunteers under an exchange of

notes agreement, now has an estimated 500, an average it has held for years since the 60s. Earlier, the number peaked at one time to close to 1,000.

For 20 years and until the enactment of EO 635 in 1980, the Peace Corps operated under the terms of the exchange of notes agreement which gave it virtual autonomy to operate freely and without any form of Philippine government participation as to the determination of priorities and fields of specialization needed by the economy.

With the PNVSCA, however, President Marcos had hoped "to maximize the benefits that may be derived from volunteer service programs, promote coordination with volunteer service programs, promote coordination with volunteer service organizations . . . whose performance cannot be gauged properly as to the necessity of their presence in this country", and strengthen the PNVSCA "so that it can effectively formulate guidelines, policies, organize, and coordinate volunteer service programs in the country".

Beyond confirming the fact that the Peace Corps has been operating outside and beyond the reach of Philippine laws, efforts by the authors to gather more definitive information about what had been described in volunteer circles as "absurd and abnormal" had been met with mixed feelings ranging from surprise and disbelief to shock and indignation.

At the PNVSCA, field operations official Jose Datar said his office is constantly monitoring all seven foreign volunteer organizations under its wing and that they "are really contributing something to the development of the Philippines. I don't know about the

Peace Corps if they are doing something or they're just out for a walk."

Cecile Santos of the U.S. division of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) said that the Peace Corps does not directly report to the NEDA. Progress reports of Peace Corps activities are only a part of the USAID's Counter-Management Proposal, she added.

The secretary of Peace Corps Philippines' Director Edward Eslevin, however, told an entirely different story. "We give reports to NEDA directly without coursing them through the USAID," she said. "We have nothing to do with the USAID." Eslevin's deputy, for her part, told Mr. & Ms. to "ask PNVSCA" as she hurriedly strode out of her office without stopping.

One particularly intriguing disclosure made by all three informants from the PNVSCA, NEDA, and Peace Corps is that the question of enforcing EO 635 "is still under negotiation". Just how far the negotiation has gone, which presumably began in 1981 when the law became enforceable, they did not say.

"This is defiance and arrogance bordering on typical American boorishness," said an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who asked not to be identified. "Sometime in February, 1983, if you will recall, the worldwide director of the Peace Corps came to receive a Presidential Golden Heart Award from Marcos. Can you beat that? An award from the President himself to the head of the biggest bunch of alien TNTs *tago ng tago* — hiding and hiding in this country?"

The visitor was Loret Miller Ruppe, then director of the Peace Corps' Washington office, who met with the President to discuss EO 635. True, Ruppe went home without a repealed or amended EO

635 favorable to the Americans but neither did Marcos get his American visitor to obey his law.

Speaking during the Peace Corps' 20th anniversary two years earlier, Ruppe described the American volunteers who had lived among their foreign hosts as "friends who have shared their food, obeyed their laws, spoken their languages, and worked in their fields."

For still other reasons, the Peace Corps has been under fire from several quarters for years. Said an official of a large cooperative: "There was this Peace Corps fellow who, one day, walked into the office and tried to talk me into getting him into the organization as a volunteer worker."

"Just give me a desk over there and let me inspect your branches in the provinces," the Peace Corps volunteer said when asked how he could make himself useful. When asked to produce his credentials, however, it turned out that the man had neither the training nor experience in cooperatives. "The embarrassed fellow lamely excused himself and walked out of here as fast as he came in," the coop official laughed.

"The Peace Corps should either obey the laws of this country or leave," said Alejandro Lichauco. In his book, *Imperialism and the National Situation*, the outspoken lawyer-economist branded the Peace Corps as a "subtle and effective" instrument "through which the American point of view is disseminated and the American influence further expanded."

According to Lichauco, the Peace Corps is an intelligence-gathering body "whose treasury of information enables imperialists to pinpoint potential instruments as well as adversaries in the political, economic, military, and other

aspects of our national life."

Another nationalist, economist Hilarion Henares Jr., did not mince words about the Peace Corps' CIA connections. "That goes without saying," he said. What negotiations are you talking about? They must register."

Following reports of Peace Corps misconduct in 1976, the Indian government gave the American volunteers 24 hours to pack up and leave the country. When asked recently how the Indians rated the Peace Corps, a ranking member of the local Indian Embassy staff replied with an icy "We don't need them."

At the Batasan Pambansa, MPs Bobbit Sanchez and Cecilia Munoz-Palma were only mildly surprised when informed of the Peace Corps' open defiance of the law. "I will look into it," Palma promised.

"The least that the Batasan members can do is work up enough moral indignation at this slur on our dignity as a people and initiate an investigation," said an office secretary. "But what really matters in the end is whether the man in Malacanang can afford to stand up to the Americans."

"Knowing Marcos, those American TNTs, like the IMF-World Bank and the multinationals, will have their way."

THEY'RE LEGAL, SAYS U.S. EMBASSY

WHEN contacted, the U.S. Embassy released the following statement: All Peace Corps volunteers enter the Philippines legally with visas issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and are promptly registered on arrival by the Commission of Immigration and Deportation, Ministry of Justice. Their work assignments, priorities and fields of specialization are at the request of

and coordinated and approved by the ministries concerned (Health, Agriculture, etc.). Their activities are monitored and supervised by officials at the regional and provincial and local level. Their presence has been quite visible and very legal during the 23 years of the Peace Corps program has been the Philippines:

The accusation that Peace Corps volunteers have an intelligence function is untrue and without foundation.

The role of the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) in supervising and placing PCVs is an internal matter for the government of the Philippines.

While we have no comment on this internal matter, we have always complied with Philippine laws and worked with all the appropriate Philippine government authorities on the Peace Corps presence in the Philippines. M M

CSO: 4200/793

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION AGAIN ATTEMPTS MOTION AGAINST VIRATA

Quezon City ANG PHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ben Evardone]

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata survived last night a second attempt of the opposition members of the Batasan to unseat him as head of the Cabinet.

The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) wielded its overwhelming majority to defeat a motion of the opposition to withdraw the "vote of confidence of the Batasan" from Virata.

A vote of confidence when withdrawn by the Batasan from a sitting Prime Minister, is considered as the first step to unseat him prior to the majority nominating a new PM.

After defeating the opposition move, the KBL in turn passed a motion commending Virata for his "outstanding performance and achievement as Prime Minister and Finance Minister, as well as for the competence, integrity and dedication, and to express confidence in and support for his leadership as chief economic manager of the country had head of the Cabinet."

The Batasan passed the glowing resolution despite Virata's inability to explain his failure as Finance Minister to enforce the collection of more than P1 billion in duties, taxes and other charges from bonded warehouses owned allegedly by cronies of President Marcos and under supervision of the Bureau of Customs and Finance Ministry agency.

But the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos was conspicuously present at the gallery of the assembly, in what some opposition leader called as a move to "ensure that every KBL solon will follow the party line."

In defending his motion, Mambabatas Pambansa Homobono Adaza (Opposition-Mis. Or.) said "we have a Prime Minister who has reneged on his duty to protect the interest of our people and instead allowed foreign interest to control the economy."

"We have a Prime Minister who has allowed graft and corruption to flourish, and incompetence in decision-making to gain grounds resulting in the current economic crisis," Adaza said.

He added that "PM Virata may escape a vote of no confidence because of the dictatorship of numbers, but the unerring judgment of history and of our people will be inevitable."

In his rebuttal, MP Renato Cayetano (KBL-Taguig-Pateros-Muntinlupa), said the grounds of the opposition to oust Virata are "baseless."

Cayetano charged that the opposition is using the vote of no confidence to gain political vendetta. "It should never be used as a tool for political propaganda," he said.

He said the Prime Minister is not guilty of any act of graft and corruption or any fundamental breach of his Constitutional duties.

MP Regalado Maambong (KBL-Cebu) also defended the KBL resolution, saying that "it is unfortunate that the Prime Minister has been blamed for practically all the ills of the country. I am just surprised that the opposition has not blamed the typhoon, earthquakes and volcano eruptions."

The groups offered by the opposition for ousting Virata were: "failure to prosecute or recommend prosecution of grafters; gross negligence in arranging foreign and domestic loans without instituting appropriate monitoring system; blatantly misrepresenting the use of borrowed funds; and gross cover-ups for the violations of the foreign borrowing act.

"Inexcusable failure to file reports to the Batasan on foreign loans, deliberately failing to course legislative program through the Batasan.

CSO: 4200/793

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE DESCRIBES NPA 'MURDER' OF DAVAO WOMAN

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 8 Mar 85 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Davao City—The story of Rene Ramiro's death must be told.

She was a young and hard-working housewife, only about 35 years old when she was murdered in cold-blood by two NPA gunmen last Saturday noon, February 23, in the presence of her three young daughters inside her sari-sari store at Bugac, Ma-a, this city. The children, (the eldest Rochelle is 8 years old, Lovely is 6 and Jackie, about one year old) had even to suffer the trauma of watching helplessly for sometime their bleeding and dying mother while neighbors next door closed their doors and windows and refused to come to her aid.

But why was Rene mercilessly killed? Is it not that NPAs are somehow known for having "good reasons" when they kill?

WHY WAS

Why Rene, a defenseless woman?

The NPA's must have good reasons, indeed, Rene and her husband Boy had consistently but politely declined to allow the NPAs from entering their house on many occasions. The military might take it against us if they discover, the couple repeatedly reasoned out. Then, Rene also did not commit to give regularly the required P20 contribution. When the NPAs pressed her because according to them she was making good with her sari-sari store, she pleaded by saying that her family was

also in bad need of the money. When they asked her to give some "orig" pants, she again reasoned out that her own husband, Boy who was jobless needed a new pair of pants himself.

In short, everyone in the neighborhood "cooperated". But the Ramiro couple did not. Hence, friends and relatives were becoming worried over their safety because Ma-a is NPA "controlled" area and the NPA's were becoming unhappy.

But Rene kept re-assuring them that the NPAs are known to be reasonable men and that they would understand their predicament. Up to the last days of her life, she was confident that nothing would happen to her. Rene however was concerned about the safety of her husband. Boy was then made to move to his parents' house downtown to "cool it off". In fact, Boy recalled that a few days before his wife was shot, they both quarrelled because he was insisting that Rene and the three daughters should also join him downtown. Again, Rene re-assured him that the NPAs would not harm a defenseless woman.

About a year ago, the Ramiro couple move to their new home at Spring village, Ma-a which they built from an SSS loan. The modest house was everything to them. Rene then put up a small sari-sari store beside the house and it became the main

source of the family's livelihood. She also took care personally of their three daughters. She had no housemaid.

Last Saturday, Rene was helping Rochelle with her Grade 2 school assignment when someone came by the store and ordered for "Truorange". When Rene turned around to get the drink, she was fired upon. Rochelle, still recalling the incident, said that her mother was hit first at the left arm. Rene, although shocked and hurt, shouted: "Mga Anak, Dagan". (Children run) Rochelle saw her mother fall down and while on the floor, the man pumped two more shots at the back of her head. The NPAs later spread the word around that they killed her because they could not get her husband.

Only a small crowd, hushed in grief came to her funeral. Even her friends and neighbors at Spring Village in Ma_a were not there.

By mere coincidence something happened along the way to Rene's burial grounds. The mourners passed by a noisy and boisterous group along the MacArthur Highway. They were protesters who were joining a funeral march along the city streets organized by a multi-sectoral group of LIKADA, LIHUK, CORD, etc. evidently to publicly protest the death of an NPA suspect. Rene's mourners, in stark contrast, were all quiet, so few and merely stared in silence at the protesters as they moved along.

The final rites were simple. Boy clutched in his arms one-year old Jackie and hugged his two other daughters who were crying and calling out for "Ma, ma" as they made their final glimpse of their mother.

"Masakit ang imong kamatayon, Mare. Sobra na kaayo sila,"

a lady mourner tearfully addressed the casket as it was being lowered to the ground.

As the entourage left the burial grounds, someone spotted a sack cloth with red-letter words "IHUNONG ANG SALVAGING SA MILITAR" hanging by the gate. Apparently unable to control himself, a man blurted out in a taunting fashion and shouted: "Thunong ang salvaging sa militar. Kung NPA ang mo-salvage okay lang". (Stop salvaging by the military. But salvaging by the NPAs, it's okay.)

No one stirred.

Then someone in a loud voice asked: "Asa na man ang human rights fighters. Kung military and mo.abuso, fight dayon, rally dayon. Kung NPA, hilum kaayo. Ngano man?"

No one also answered.

There were no speeches. There were no streamers. There were no marches for Rene.

Her husband, after the burial went around thanking those present. His parting words were few. He said softly but firmly:

"Sobra na. Kailangang may hustiya para kay Rene at sa aking mga anak. Tutulong sa na kayo."

Will the community react? or will it continue to remain silent? Will the so-called human rights fighter also take up this fight against the atrocities of the NPAs as they do against abusive military men?

Where are those nuns and priests and those human rights advocates who cry out loud for justice for Alex Orcullo? Should they not cry out loud for Rene, too?

We will see.

PHILIPPINES

FUEL, FOOD PRICES GOING DOWN

Second Gasoline Rollback

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Mar 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Miguel Genovea and Arleen Chipongian]

[Text] President Marcos approved yesterday a rollback in the price of gasoline by 61 centavos per liter effective today. Other petroleum products were cut by an average of 52.4 centavos per liter.

The 61-centavo reduction covers premium, diesel, and aviation gasoline. Regular gasoline was reduced by 55 centavos.

The price cut in petroleum products was the second since last January when oil prices were reduced by an average of 22 centavos per liter.

The rollback came about because of the reduction of the crude oil prices in the world market and the continued strengthening of the peso against the dollar.

The President suspended action on the petition of the Manila Election Co. for increased power rates pending a study by the price adjustment coordinating committee (PACC).

The price of premium gasoline dropped from P9.01 to P8.40 per liter, while regular gasoline from P8.58 to P8.03.

Under the President's order, the prices of the following petroleum products were also reduced:

Avturbo from P8.824 to P8.214; kerosene from P6.95 to P6.35, diesel from P7.04 to P6.43, fuel oil from P5.025 to P4.667, LPG from P6.27 to P5.846, asphalts from P5.358 to P5.168 and solvents from P8.44 to P7.83

The price reductions were recommended by a monitoring committee composed of members of the Cabinet and the Board of Energy, which the President had ordered to review petroleum products prices every 60 days.

The President said that this round of price reductions is designed to give maximum benefits to the consumers in terms of lower transport, electricity and manufacturing costs.

One of the biggest beneficiaries will be users of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

The President said the Meralco petition for increased rates will be considered when the economic planners finish studies on the effects of oil prices on the production of power, products, and services.

The President directed the PACC, which is headed by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, to translate the oil price reduction to all the other dimensions of production, including electricity, transportation and basic manufacturing services in relation to the productivity drive in agriculture and industry.

The President stressed that unlike the other petroleum products which were rolled back to their Jan. 9 levels, those for LPG and fuel oil were reduced to their June, 1984 levels.

The BOE and the Board of Transportation are expected to issue the orders reducing hauling rates shortly. Because of this, there may be additional reductions in prices of gasoline and fuel, particularly in the provinces, the President said.

The next price review for local petroleum products is expected during the first week of May.

The Board of Energy (BOE) said that the new prices of petroleum products were based on foreign exchange rate of P18.50-\$1.

BOE chairman Ponciano Mathay said that with the cutback in prices of oil-based products, the oil company take per liter of petroleum products sold was reduced by P0.434. In addition, ad valorem tax per liter of product sold was reduced by P0.89.

Mathay explained that the oil company take was reduced because their import costs were also reduced when import prices of crude oil dropped last month. Reduction in ad valorem taxes on petroleum products always follows a cut in the oil company take per liter of gasoline and other petroleum products sold, he said.

In another development, the state-owned National Power Corporation (Napocor) yesterday said the reduction in the prices of petroleum products will result in a P0.045 decrease per kilowatt-hour in the power rates distributed in the Luzon grid.

Federico Puno, Napocor senior vice president, said that power rates cuts in other provinces were: Panay, P0.09 per kwh; Cebu, P0.065; and Bohol, P0.075.

Puno said that the impact of the reduction in petroleum products to the power rates in Mindanao grid has not been computed by the government power firm.

The drop in the power rates of Napocor will result in the cutback in selling rates of Meralco to consumers.

Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata rejected the proposal of gasoline station owners to reimburse the losses they will incur as a result of the cutback in the prices of petroleum products to the oil price stabilization fund.

Food Prices Declining

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The retail prices of food items such as fish, meat, chicken, eggs and vegetables have gone down substantially since last month with big declines being noted particularly for vegetables.

A survey conducted in major Metro Manila markets by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAEcon) last March 4 showed that except for dalagang-bukid, alumahan and dilis all other species commonly sold in the market have been decreasing in prices.

For instance, it said, average retail prices for galunggong, (a common man's fare), went down from P17.87 per kilo last month to P13.44 per kilo.

On the other hand, dilis, another commonly-eaten fish especially during the Lenten season, is now selling for P18.32 per kilo (up from P18.25 per kilo last month) or an increase of .10 percent.

For beef, the prices have remained basically the same as last month, which is P45 per kilo.

But hog prices increased slightly from P24.23 per kilo last month to P24.50 per kilo last March 4, or an increase of 1.11 percent.

Egg prices (from White Leghorn) decreased by 4.61 percent or from P1.36 per piece last month to P1.30 a piece last March 4.

On vegetables, increases were noted only in the prices of habitchuelas (Baguio type), lettuce, and camote with increases ranging from 10.88 percent (for habitchuelas) to 23.76 percent (for camote).

Others such as (Baguio) pechay, native pechay, potato, tomato, garlic and squash decreased in prices ranging from 81 centavos to as much as P2.58 per kilo.

Corn prices, however, maintained their high level of P4.20 per kilo wholesale. Since there is no ceiling for corn, retail prices have gone as high as P6 per kilo in Metro Manila.

The government's support price for the grain is still P2.50 per kilo, a level which renders the National Food Authority "helpless" in competing with the private sector in buying locally-produced.

CSO: 4200/784

PHILIPPINES

LOW RAINFALL THREATENS 40 PERCENT OF RICE CROP

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] President Marcos's and Presidential Food Adviser Jesus Tanchanco's assurances of "good" rice harvests this season because of favorable conditions in rice producing areas was punctured yesterday by the agency of the government that should know--the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (Pagasa).

Climatological records of Pagasa indicate that contrary to the government claim, "below normal" rainfall in 7 provinces is threatening the standing crop in 60,295 hectares of rice land with a potential value of P535 million.

This is close to 40 per cent of the expected harvest from an off-season summer crop, planted under a P450-million crash planting program known as "Sagad Palagad," which was undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to stave off an expected shortage of 350,000 metric tons of rice by June. The Intensified Rice Production Program (IRPP) or "Sagad Palagad" covers 163,000 hectares in 22 provinces.

Climatological data in Pagasa reveal that a two-month-long early drought in the 7 provinces imperilled the rice crops at a critical stage of their development during which they need water.

The weather condition in these provinces--6 in Northern Luzon and Zamboanga del Sur in Mindanao--was recorded as "below normal," characterized by rainfall being below 50 ml. Experts at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food said the minimum rainfall required for the crops to mature properly is 100 ml.

Planted between late December and February and harvestable in April and May, this summer rice crop under the IRPP require constant irrigation until the grain development stage, which lasts up to the third week before harvest, MAF sources said.

According to Pagasa, Northern Luzon experienced zero rainfall in January and in February had "below normal" rainfall, particularly in the western portion.

Efforts to induce rain by cloud seeding have failed to bring up rainfall to the desired 100-mm. level.

Pagasa's findings refuted the President's announcement Tuesday of a "good" summer crop harvest owing to good weather. He made the announcement on the basis of a report of Tanchanco during that day's meeting of the Cabinet.

According to Pagasa, the "good weather" the President referred to was true last month only in Eastern Visayas and the Bicol region, which are not major rice producers.

Weather bureau forecasters fear the dry spell may continue because of the absence of rain clouds. The earliest copious rainfall is expected on the onset of the southwest monsoon in late May--way past harvest time.

There were no estimates as yet on the extent of the feared loss, but based on average palay yields of 2.5 metric tons per hectare, and the current support price of P3.55 per kilo, the imperilled crops have a total potential value of P535,118,125.

MAF officials sought to minimize the threat, saying the National Irrigation Administration has assured the ministry of adequate water supply from the multi-purpose Pantabangan dam in Nueva Ecija which was designed to irrigate more than 150,000 hectares of agricultural land. But they failed to reckon that Pantabangan can irrigate only Central Luzon, which is not affected by the dry spell. The drought-affected areas depend mostly on rainfed water sources like rivers and springs.

Threatened by the dry spell are 29,625 has. in Isabela, 7,100 has. in Cagayan and 5,000 has. in Nueva Vizcaya, for a total of 41,725 in eastern Northern Luzon; 8,878 has. in Pangasinan, 1,428 has. in Ilocos Norte, and 1,150 has. in La Union for a total of 11,456 has. in western Northern Luzon; and 7,114 has. in Zamboanga del Sur, the only IRPP-covered province in the drought-stricken Western section of Mindanao.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE ALLEGES AKLAN PC COMMANDER PROTESTS 'GOONS'

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Larry Sipin]

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary provincial commander of Aklan was accused before the Tanodbayan of protecting and supporting the activities of heavily armed men terrorizing fishpond operators.

Sergio M. Aguirre, chairman of Glollian Development Corporation, said in a complaint filed the other day that Col Orville C. Gabuna, Aklan provincial commander, has been condoning armed goons "raiding and terrorizing" prawn and milkfish producers in the province.

Aguirre alleged that Gabuna refused to take action against the armed men terrorizing fishpond operators despite a directive from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The armed band, Aguirre said, raided the fishponds of Glollian Development Corporation on Sept. 9, 1984. The same band was also reported to have raided several other fishponds in Aklan.

The raid on the Glollian property was alleged to have been staged on orders of parties interested in ousting Aguirre's company from the fishpond property, which is covered by a lease agreement between Glollian and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Aguirre claimed in his complaint that parties who engineered the raid enjoy the support of local military and fisheries officials.

The raiders have, in effect, seized the company's properties since they have occupied the area from Sept. 9, 1984 up to the present, Aguirre said.

Aguirre alleged that the armed men "illegally entered the fishpond, terrorized and held hostage three caretakers, ejected workers, and seized company properties."

"We are filing this case against the provincial commander at great risk to our lives," Aguirre told the Tanodbayan. He claimed he was nearly killed last Jan 22 when goons allegedly from the parties who ordered the raid tried to run him over with a motorcycle three times.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION EDITORIAL LAUDS MARCOS ON PRICE ROLLBACKS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Pat on the Back"]

[Text] This is one happy instance when we cannot help but agree wholeheartedly with the President--his reduction last Wednesday of the price of fuel oil by an average of 52.4 centavos per liter. With the 22-centavo rollback last January, the price per liter of the essential commodity is now down by 74.4 centavos.

Even the most uncompromising and most hardened dyed-in-the-wool critic of Mr. Marcos can find no fault with this presidential move.

With the reduction, the President expects a fall in prices of other commodities, chiefly on transportation fares, power, food and other essential commodities. In fact, he has ordered Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, chairman of the Price Adjustment Coordinating Committee, to come up with a reduced schedule of consumer prices.

However, aside from the fall in transport fares, it is doubtful if the prices of essential goods will go down to the level desired in so quick a time.

For when prices increase, the natural tendency is for the hiked rates to stay on, even if the factors which produced the spiral are no longer in effect.

If the President really wants to effect a substantial decrease in the cost of living, thereby helping the people in these times of cruel economic difficulties, he should cut down further the price of fuel oil, not only by centavos but by pesos. The retail price of P8 to P8.40 per liter of gasoline is still too much to pay. The ordinary motorist, for instance, can ill afford to pay these rates, taking into account his annual income which has not gone up as much as the cost of living.

One other thing, the 74.4-centavo rollback has not been totally due to altruism. The dip has been caused by the strengthening of the peso against the dollar and by the lowering of prices in the international oil markets from \$29 to \$28 and below per barrel, with bright prospects of still going down.

All things considered, however, the President did well in reducing the prices of gasoline, diesel, kerosene and other petroleum products. For this, he deserves a pat on the back.

Now, if the President were only more mindful of the people's interests.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

MANILA UNEMPLOYMENT AT 21 PERCENT, RISING

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Unemployment remains at a high 20.9 per cent in Metro Manila, the only region in the country suffering from a double-digit unemployment rate, a survey taken by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) reveals.

The survey also indicated that the unemployment level registered in the second quarter of 1984 continues to rise. In July 1984 it climbed by 3.5 per cent compared to that of the previous April.

The national unemployment rate was measured at 6.3 per cent as of the first quarter of 1984.

Metro Manila's unemployment problem worsened when the ongoing national economic crisis deepened late 1983. The crisis remains unrelieved although the national government has announced that it is beginning to lighten.

Of the four cities which form the nucleus of the Metro Manila area, NCSO found that Colloocan City suffers the worst unemployment rate at 23.8 per cent. Manila proper's rate was 23.5 per cent, that of Pasay City, 19.5 per cent, and Quezon City, 16.1 per cent.

Combined unemployment rate for the 13 municipalities making up the rest of the city area was placed by NCSO at 21.2 per cent.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS FOUNDATION WARNS OF SUGAR WORKERS' STARVATION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Edgar C. Cadagat]

[Text] Bacolod City--The National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW), one of the strongest labor unions in Negros province, has warned the government that workers in the sugar industry face massive starvation in the coming months arising from the stop in the operations of most of the industry's sugar mills.

In a press statement, the NFSW warned that unless the government and industry leaders act now, the social volcano that is composed of the working masses in the sugar business will explode once the situation gets any worse.

The NFSW counts 40,000 members and is affiliated with the Kilusang Mayo Uno. It said that already, many workers are subsisting on sugarcane juice in their effort to survive.

The federation said that the situation will only be averted if sugar land owners allow the workers and their families to till the farms which have remained idle for sometime now.

Sources told Malaya that throughout the country, about 170,000 of the 400,000 hectares of prime sugar land now stand idle. This is because in order to avoid further losses, sugar planters have opted to end their milling operations, the sources said.

For the past several years, sugar planters have complained of losses arising from the low price of sugar in the world market which have rendered their operations "unviable".

The NFSW, however, said that "crisis or no crisis, the sugar worker has always been worst hit among the various sectors comprising the industry."

"This is the reason why we are asking the government and the sugar planters to allow the workers to till the farms to enable them to raise just enough to feed their families," the NFSW said.

The federation noted that this year, February which was traditionally the peak working month of every crop year has been largely idle.

"Many workers and their families now have little or no work at all," the NFSW noted.

The NFSW predicted that the present condition will worsen come June and August.

Chiding those overseeing the affairs of the sugar industry, the NFSW claimed having warned industry leaders of a crisis in the mid-'80s in a tripartite meeting held by the industry in 1980.

It said that as early as that year, the organization proposed that farmlots be made available to farm workers.

"Even then, we have already expressed willingness to help in the execution of documents which would guarantee the return of the farmlots to the owner when the crisis blows over," the NFSW claimed in the statement.

The NFSW, however, disclosed that very few planters responded to the workers' call.

The militant labor federation warned that leaving the workers' problems unattended to would mean starvation, sickness and even death for many workers and their families.

CSO: 4200/798

PHILIPPINES

PAF WIFE, QUEZON KIN JOIN THOUSANDS IN WOMEN'S RALLY

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Joy Taller and Joel Paredes]

[Text] Thousands of women yesterday confronted each other on historic Mendiola, the main gateway to Malacanang palace, as some 53 women's organizations marked the end of International Women's Solidarity Week with a rally for justice and freedom.

On the other side, guarding the wide avenue to President Marcos's residence for the last 20 years, were a phalanx of anti-riot policewomen in full "show-down attire"--helmet, shields and truncheons--apparently expecting nothing as mundane as hair-pulling.

The more than 2,500 women under the umbrella group Gabriela marched to Mendiola from two starting point--Quezon City's Welcome Rotunda and fire-ravaged San Andres Bukid.

Mrs. Cory Aquino, wife of animated former Senator Benigno Aquino, led the crowd of militant women from San Andres which passed by Liwasang Bonifacio where they were met by a bigger number of women protestors demonstrators from the Welcome Rotunda.

Among the marchers were foreign delegates from the international women's organizations who also marched from Liwasan to Mendiola in a strong show of support for the "Filipino woman liberation" and also protest with the Filipinas alleged rising exploitation of women.

Among the women protesters were the wife of detained "JV" Bautista, Fenny, and Leddy Ncpil, Gabriela secretary general who also appealed for the release of former student leaders Bautista and Lean Alejandro, now both officers of the Coalition for the Realization of Democracy.

Sonia Sotto, former LFS chairman and WOMB member led the program in front of Mendiola bridge while Maita Gomez, Dra. Mita Pardo de Tavera led the negotiation panel in asking the permission of Brig. Gen. Narciso Cabrera for a 30-minute program at Mendiola.

Former political detainees Doris Baffrey and Nelia Sancho as well as Nini Quezon Avancena, the granddaughter of President Manuel L. Quezon, also joined the rally. Loran Hap, wife of PAF Col. Arturo Yap, was the most vocal of all speakers.

16 May 1985

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

NPA RAIDS SURIGAO LOGGING FIRM--An undetermined number of New People's Army men staged a lightning raid on a warehouse of the Lianga Bay Logging Company industry in Lianga, Surigao Del Sur. The raid resulted in the killing of the company's cashier and the carting away of several explosives. The report from Jun Francisco: [Begin recording] A belated report reaching Camp Crame today said the NPA shot Jaime Evangelio, cashier of the firm, when he denied to the raiding group the ownership of any firearms. Carted away by the NPA were 35 dynamites [as heard], 93 pieces of ordinary blasting caps, 9,170 meters of jute (?prima) cord, 5 sacks of ammonium nitrate, and 50 kilograms [word indistinct] and 50 discs of a blasting machine of the (?busted push) type. Region Eleven Commander Brig Gen Dionesio Tan-gatue reported to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Fidel Ramos that the NPA withdrew towards San Miguel, Surigao Del Sur, on board a shuttle bus and a Ford pickup belonging to the logging company. Civilian Home Defense Force elements and the local PC [Philippine Constabulary] command are tracking down the suspects, the report said. [end recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 100 GMT 23 Apr 85]

MILITARY DEFECTIONS DENIED--The armed forces said yesterday [24 April] there have been no defections by soldiers in active service. The only defection took place 15 years ago by Lt Victor Corpus who joined the New People's Army after he raided the Philippine Military Academy armory in Baguio City. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Apr 85]

NPA RAIDS CAGAYAN LOGGING FIRM--One hundred fifty NPA rebels raided Sunday night the Tagat industries in Cagayan Province, which had been refusing to give money to the NPA. The raiders made off with gasoline and other petroleum products and destroyed equipment worth millions of pesos. No one was reported killed or injured in the raid. Tagat legal counsel and assistant to the president said the attack was made on the firm's logging camp 18 kilometers from Claveria. The military reported other atrocities by the NPA: there were seven persons killed in Mindanao last Sunday. The fatalities included two soldiers and four civilians. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Apr 85]

IMF PLAN ALTERNATIVE URGED--MP Arturo M. Tolentino yesterday urged the adoption of an alternative program for the country as a substitute for an IMF-assistance development scheme. Speaking before the Rotarians of San Fernando, Angeles City, Dolores, Guagua and Apalit, Pampanga, the Manila lawmaker noted that the IMF package for the Philippines has been long delayed and may never be realized. Tolentino said that a Saudi Arabia banking institution has been reluctant to contribute to the IMF package, and there are fears that other banks may back out. He said that it would be best for the government to tell the people truthfully now the prospects in the negotiations and what the country can expect if the deal does not materialize. Tolentino stressed that the most prudent thing to do is to stop begging the IMF and its supporting banks and work out a contingency plan of our own free from IMF dictation. He warned that the IMF "assistance" really means additional indebtedness to the amount of \$10 billion and conditions that may bring unbearable hardship upon our people. Tolentino said the people should realize that in the eyes of the international banking community we are no longer "creditworthy", and we should therefore rely more on ourselves than upon additional loans which can give only temporary relief. [Text] [Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 25 Apr 85 p 12]

MISAURI MEETS LIBYAN OFFICIAL--Tripoli, 5 Shaban, 25 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau this afternoon received Nur Misuari, head of Moro Islamic Liberation Front fighting in south Philippines. The meeting focused on the latest developments in south Philippines. Misuari expressed the front's gratitude for the JAMAHIRIYAH's support to the Muslims in south Philippines. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 25 Apr 85]

FOREIGN RELATIONS STUDY COUNCIL--A Philippine council for foreign relations was organized today to undertake studies and research information and related activities of the country's foreign policy. Mrs Encarnacion reports: [Begin recording] The council, patterned after that in the United States, is a non-profit, non-partisan, and non-stock corporation which will undertake studies and research information and related activities on vital issues of Philippine foreign policy. Those activities will be designed to redound to the national interests, the enhancement of friendly relations with other nations, and the maintenance of international peace and security, pursuant to the charter of the United Nations. The council has three main functions, namely, to serve as a forum for the discussion of foreign policy issues, to engage in foreign policy research, and to publish findings of its research projects. An ad hoc executive committee was created, composed of former Ambassador Leandro (Garcelan), the chairman, with the following as members: former Ambassador Narciso Reyes, Ambassador Juan Saez, Counsellor Edmundo (Davit), and Dr [name indistinct]. Former Vice President Emmanuel Pelaez and international lawyer Florentino Feliciano will serve as consultants. [end recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 85]

JUSTICE MINISTER ON FOREIGN AGREEMENTS--Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza today warned against a new threat to the nation in the form of sophisticated security, social, or economic agreements. Mendoza said these agreements subjected Philippine sovereignty to a foreign power. Citing the country's experience, he said during the early days of independence the Philippines entered into agreements with the United States that left vestiges of colonialism and compromised its sovereignty. He warned that smaller and less powerful nations were allowed to defend their own integrity and independence with equally clever intellect, strong resolve, and a willingness to sacrifice.
[Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 85]

COMMENTATOR SHOT DURING BROADCAST--Manila, 29 April (AFP)--A radio commentator was shot dead today while broadcasting, and listeners heard gunshots, gasps and moans on the air, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said. Charlie Aberilla, 64, was in the announcer's booth at radio station DXWG in Iligan City in the north of Mindanao Island, when he was shot at 5:45 am (2145 GMT), PNA said. The agency quoted listeners as saying that they heard gunshots, followed by gasps for breath and moans from someone in pain. Mr Aberilla died 2 hours later in hospital. Police said that three armed men had earlier joined Mr Aberilla at the radio station, saying they wanted to have a public service report broadcast, PNA said. PNA said Mr Aberilla was a columnist of THE MINDANAO SCOOP, a weekly tabloid. The report said that his radio programme "had been considered critical of the underground movement" in Lanao Del Norte Province, of which Iligan is the capital.
[Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0610 GMT 29 Apr 85]

CSO: 4200/863

THAILAND

MONG RESISTANCE INVOLVED IN OPIUM SMUGGLING

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 85 p 19

[Text]

THE next two or three years will be crucial in the history of Laos. But at the moment the resistance forces are not strong enough to drive out the Communists.

Chong Moua Lee was commander of the resistance between 1975-1979. Now he is a refugee in Ban Vinai camp in Loei Province, hoping to take his family to America to start a new life. He said: "The next few years will be important. Lao people who used to work with the Vietnamese now don't trust their policy anymore. But we will need to sacrifice blood to drive the Vietnamese out."

Chong Moua Lee estimated that 20,000 Hmong tribes people were killed in the fighting and the retaliatory attacks by the Vietnamese on Hmong villages. He fled to Thailand in 1979 because of the daily attacks and high numbers of Hmong casualties. He decided to go to the US last

year, but stayed on as the leader of the Hmong at Ban Vinai.

Some Hmong have even managed to get back to Laos. The United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees estimates that since 1975, 1,400 people have 'spontaneously returned'. Most of these are farmers who do not expect interference from the government or army.

UNHCR promotes 'voluntary repatriation'. In 1980-1981, 126 Hmong officially went back to Laos. Since then no one has applied because they are frightened of being sent to re-education camps or being threatened by officials. UNHCR says that these people are safe. Chong Moua Lee says he has had no word from them.

Ban Vinai is officially a 'closed camp'. With a population of 44,448, there is no more room. But people still make the trip across the Mekong River and hide in the

camp as illegal refugees. Officials estimate there are more than 1,000 illegal refugees there. If they are discovered, they are sent to Chiang Kam refugee camp.

Security at the camp is lax. There is only a low barbed wire fence around it. On the gate is one security guard, who seems to spend most of his time asleep and never asked me for my pass.

The camp is guarded by nine policemen and 70 volunteer security guards. The refugees are allowed outside to nearby fields to grow crops and bury their dead. And they are allowed to go to the Thai market just outside the camp gates in the mornings. But they need special passes to visit nearby villages.

Most of the refugees are Hmong tribesmen. And some try to escape to hide with the Thai Hmong in Petchaburi. A camp official, who declined to give his name, said that there was a Thai military unit in Petchaburi and raids were occasionally held to fetch the refugees back. Escapees were fined about 500 baht, and had their hair shorn to discourage other people from trying to get out. They

were not sent to jail.

Another security problem is opium smuggling. Many Hmong are addicted to opium and addicts cannot be admitted to third countries. There are about 500 registered opium addicts at the camp, but many more have not been registered. Currently there is no detoxification programme, but it is hoped one will be set up next year.

The opium comes from Laos. Lao people cross the Hueng River at Tha Li where it is shallow, and sell the opium to Thai villagers. Checkpoints along the border areas keep watch for drug peddlers. Between March and December this year, 12 people were arrested and 35 kg of opium confiscated. The last arrest was on December 8 when one person from Laos was caught and 2.5 kg of opium discovered.

Ban Vinai refugee camp has existed for nearly ten years. No one knows if it will exist for another ten. As Chong Moua Lee said: "We want to have a homeland; we want to have peace; we want to have freedom; we want to have autonomy. But only after the Vietnamese withdrawal, not before."

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

PARIS PAPER ON SIHANOUK'S LATEST BID TO RESIGN

PM290933 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Apr 85 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Prince Sihanouk's Offer to Resign Is the Result of Disagreements Among Members of the Anti-Vietnamese Coalition"]

[Text] On Wednesday 24 April Prince Sihanouk confirmed from Pyongyang that he wrote to Khieu Samphan, third in the leadership hierarchy of the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese coalition, last week to offer him his resignation for the third time since 1984. Failing this, he asked for permission to take prolonged sick leave.

"I have health problems," he said, "and I want to spend my few remaining years in finishing my memoirs of the years 1971-1975 and 1978-1979. As long as I remain president of Democratic Kampuchea, I will not have time to make progress with writing my memoirs because I have to visit many countries, see many governments, and grant too many audiences and interviews." "But," he admitted, "the Khmers Rouges are opposed to my resignation."

The prince is thus showing his discontent toward the countries supporting the coalition at a crucial time. First, China, whose "second lesson" loudly promised to the Vietnamese when they attacked the Cambodian resistance bases is still being awaited and which is still opposing the prince's proposal for establishing contacts among the four Cambodian factions (the three coalition factions and the pro-Vietnamese Khmers in power in Phnom Penh). Second, ASEAN (The Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand), whose pressing advice he does not seem to welcome. Finally, the United States, which he would like to be more active.

Son Sann's Attitude

The prince is also considerably irritated by Prime Minister Son Sann's attitude. At a recent meeting of the Permanent Military Committee, which comprises the two nationalist resistance organizations, the latter apparently presented a bill for \$10 billion for the restructuring and expansion of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [FNLPK] Forces. This bill, intended for the United States, follows Son Sann's recent Washington talks with prominent members of the U.S. administration including Secretary of State Shultz.

But, according to ASEAN circles the United States simply promised to consider the possibility of granting aid to the noncommunists (aid which would total \$5 million and which still has to be approved by congress). In addition, it will be shared between the two nationalist movements, excluding the Khmers Rouges.

The prince, like some American officials, was also surprised by the way in which, during his U.S. visit, Son Sann portrayed the Cambodian Nationalist Resistance as embodied in the FNLPK alone, whereas in recent months the Sihanouk National Army has shown more strength and has been more active in the field than its coalition partners.

At a deeper level, this offer of resignation should perhaps be seen as a way for the prince to express his frustrations at what he regards as the rigidity of the various sides. The offers made by Phnom Penh to allow him to return to Cambodia provided he abandons his alliance with the Khmers Rouges do not tempt him very much. He knows that, in the framework of the constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (a constitution very similar to that of socialist Vietnam), he could at best play only a very marginal role.

In Bandung, where he is attending the ceremonies to mark the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference, Son Sann said that he had asked Prince Sihanouk to change his mind.

CSO: 4219/49

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON CAMBODIAN DAY CELEBRATIONS IN JAPAN

BK241319 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Apart from Tokyo, the Cambodia Day to support the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors was solemnly celebrated in many Japanese prefectures. The Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Ieng Thirith, with Long Norin and Miss (Tot Kim Seng) as members, took part in celebrating the Cambodia Day in two prefectures in southern Japan.

In Kochi Prefecture, Japanese people from all walks of life and political tendencies and who are members of important political parties, such as the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the Socialist Party--which is the second most important party--and other parties attended the reception to welcome our delegation on the night of 7 April 1985 organized by the Center for Saving Cambodia of Kochi Prefecture with (Yokota) as chairman and (Osubo), chairman of the Asian General Lawyers Association, as adviser. His Excellency (Tasuo Yokoyama), mayor of Kochi, personally attended the reception along with many members of the provincial assembly. On the evening of 8 April, people came to attend a meeting expressing support for the Cambodian people's struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and demanding that they withdraw their forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions, and appealing to people in Kochi to provide more assistance to the Cambodian people.

On the morning of 8 April, the assistant governor of Kochi Prefecture representing the provincial governor, officially and solemnly received our delegation with the display of Japanese and Democratic Kampuchean flags side by side during the welcome. Afterward, our delegation received a warm and cordial welcome from the governor of Kochi Prefecture.

In Hiroshima, a multitude of people, mainly young workers, traveled hundreds of kilometers to attend a solemn meeting on the evening of 9 April in Hiroshima City, well known in history as the victim of the world's first atomic bomb. The meeting expressed the conviction on the final victory of the Cambodian people and the determination of people in Hiroshima to intensify their activities to support the Cambodian people's just struggle for national survival. The meeting demanded that the Hanoi Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The same evening, a reception full of sentiments of militant solidarity and profound friendship between the Japanese and Cambodian peoples concluded the Cambodia Day in Hiroshima.

On 10 April, (Tora Nosiko Takokita), governor of Hiroshima Prefecture, solemnly and officially received our delegation with the display of the two countries' flags in the welcoming hall. Afterward, (Isuki Matsui), assistant mayor of Hiroshima representing the city mayor, also warmly received our delegation.

Our Democratic Kampuchean delegation brought back from Kochi and Hiroshima a great encouragement to the Cambodian people and the Democratic Kampuchean combatants who are fighting against the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are chased out of our sacred Angkor fatherland.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Battle Reports for 19-25 April

BK260959 [Editorial report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 19-25 April:

At 2315 GMT on 19 April, VONADK says that between 9 and 15 April, DK forces on Kompong Thom, Ratanakiri, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed and wounded 36 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 3 guns, 1 district office, 7 commune offices, 1 platoon position, 1 truck, 756 trenches, 24 military barracks, 2 ammunition depots, 1 warehouse, 1 generator, and a quantity of military materiel; seized 11 weapons and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated 6 villages in Ratanakiri Province and 2 villages in Kompong Cham Province.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 19 April reports that between 10 and 18 April, DK forces on Koh Kong Leu, Sre Ambel, and south Sisophon battlefields killed and wounded 89 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 motorcycle, 7 barracks, and some military materiel; cut 2 sections of railway tracks totaling 100 meters; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 April says that between 11 and 18 April, DK forces on Pailin, Samlot, and south Sisophon battlefields killed 97 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 122 others; destroyed 16 guns, 3 commune offices, 51 barracks, 20 trenches, 2 ricemills, 1 rice depot, 4 trucks, and some war materiel; seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition; and liberated 26 villages on south Sisophon battlefield.

On 21 April at 2315 GMT, VONADK reports that between 11 and 18 April, DK forces Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, and south Sisophon battlefields killed and wounded 89 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 11 assorted weapons, 100 meters of railroad tracks, 7 barracks, and some war materiel; and seized some weapons and materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 April says that between 2 and 20 April, DK forces on Kompong Thom, Leach, Siem Ta, Siem Reap, Mounge-Pursat, north Sisophon, south Sisophon, Kratie, Kompong Speu, Battambang, and Preah Vihear battlefields

killed 80 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 94 others; destroyed 17 weapons, 15 trucks, 8,000 liters of gasoline, 250 meters of railroad tracks, and some materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

According to a report broadcast by VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 April, between 2 and 18 April, DK forces on Koh Kong Leu, Pailin, Kompong Thom, Samlot, and Chhep battlefields killed 30 and wounded 41 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 commune office, 7 barracks, 15 trenches, and some war materiel; and seized some weapons and materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 24 April, VONADK reports that between 10 and 22 April, DK forces on Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Pailin-Route 10, and south Sisophon battlefields killed and wounded 157 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 7 guns, 3 trucks, and some war materiel; cut 2 sections of railroad tracks totaling 48 meters; and seized some weapons and ammunition.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 24 April reports that between 2 and 18 April, DK forces on Kompong Thom and Chhep battlefields killed or wounded 18 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 1 truck, 15 trenches, 7 barracks, 1 commune office, and some war materiel; and liberated 1 commune office in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province.

On 25 April at 2315 GMT, VONADK reports that between 2 and 22 April, DK forces on Samlot, Tonle Sap, Siem Reap, Kampot, and Chhep battlefields killed and wounded 198 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 11 weapons, 1 helicopter, 6 motorboats, 6 commune office buildings, 3 Vietnamese houses, and a quantity of war materiel; seized 15 guns, 3 motorboat engines, and some documents; and liberated 3 company positions and 5 platoon positions on Tonle Sap battlefield and 5 villages on Chhep battlefield.

Attack on Kampot Provincial Seat

BK280825 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Our national army launched a 2-pronged commando attack against kampot provincial seat at midnight on 24 April.

The first prong was aimed at the company position at [word indistinct] which is a part of the defense network of the provincial seat. The second prong was directed from west of the river toward the generator station in the fourth ward.

After 15 minutes of fighting, we took complete control of the situation in these two prongs. We killed 18 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 15 others. Among those killed was a Vietnamese commune official. We destroyed 1 M-30 gun, 3 AR-15's, 14 military barracks, 17 big trenches, 48 small trenches, 2 big generators, 3 lathes, 1 truck, 4 motorcycles, 1 small generator, 1 fuel container, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 8 AK's, 5 AR-15's, 1 RPD, 3 SKS's, 7,000 rounds of AK ammunition,

2,000 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 20 B-40 rockets, 7 magazine containers, 20 AK magazines, 1 radio, 1 telephone, 2 sewing machines, 15 uniforms, 9 hammocks, 10 rucksacks, and some assorted materiel.

Attack on Kompong Speu Town

BK280856 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
27 Apr 85

[Text] Our national army launched a 2-pronged commando attack on Kompong Speu provincial seat at midnight on 24 April.

The first prong was aimed at the company position which is a part of the defense network of the provincial seat. The second prong was directed from west of the river toward the generator in the fourth ward.

After 15 minutes of fighting, we took complete control of the situation in these two prongs. We killed 18 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others for a total of 33 casualties. Among those killed was a Vietnamese commune official. We destroyed 1 M-30 machine gun, 3 AR-15's, 14 military barracks, 10 big trenches, 48 small trenches, 2 big generators, 3 lathes, 4 motorcycles, 1 small generator, 1 fuel container, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 8 AK's, 5 AR-15's, 1RPD, 3 SKS's, 7,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 20 B-40 rockets, 7 magazine containers, 2 AK magazines, 1 radio, 1 telephone, 2 sewing machines, 15 sets of military clothes, 9 hammocks, 10 bags of goods, and some materials.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army and people in Kompong Speu Province!

Attack on Kompong Chrey

BK270820 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Our national army attacked and destroyed Kompong Chrey township, Kaoh Andet District, on Route 2, 20 km south of Takeo Provincial seat on 22 April.

After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed this township. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded five others. We destroyed a commune office, five military barracks, a trade storehouse, a truck, five motorcycles, a big rice milling machine, a generator, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 1 AK, 1 Carbine, 3 AR-15's, 4 AK magazines, 700 rounds of AK ammunition, and some military materiel.

Attack on Baray, Kompong Thom

BK280829 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] We attacked Vietnamese enemy soldiers posted at Baray District office, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, on 23 April, killing five and wounding four others. Among those killed were the chairman of the administrative section, a company leader, and a platoon leader. We destroyed a safe containing 60,000 riel, a paddy storehouse with 170 metric tons of paddy, and a military barracks.

8 Villages 'Liberated'

BK280833 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Our national army launched a sweep operation against the Vietnamese enemy soldiers from Chheuteal to Route 10, South Battambang battlefield, on the night of 24 April.

We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers and liberated eight villages: Boen Khnach, O Ampil, Ta Nok, Ta Kok, Balang, Svay Pal, Thom, and Chrab Krasang.

5 Chhep Villages 'Liberated'

BK260726 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] We attacked and totally liberated the Vietnamese commune office at Sralau on Chhep battlefield on 20 April. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded five others. We destroyed an AK and some war materiel. We liberated five villages, namely, Phum Kompong Preah En, Kompong Sre, Kompong Krasang, Kompong Ampil, and Sami.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON VIETNAM'S '10 WASTED YEARS'

BK281524 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
27 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "What Are the Le Duan Gang's Achievements in the 10 Years Since the End of the War in Vietnam?"]

[Text] The 30th of April marks the 10 anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam and the end of the long and bloody war in Vietnam. It also marks 10 years that the whole of Vietnam has been under the control of the Le Duan gang. What are the Le Duan gang's achievements in Vietnam in 10 years since the end of the war?

During the war for national liberation, the Le Duan gang used to claim that they were fighting to liberate the country from the U.S. imperialists in order to build an independent and peaceful Vietnam so that the Vietnamese people could enjoy happiness, rights, freedom, prosperity, and so on. The Vietnamese people in general believed this propaganda, hoping that after 30 years of war, the regime would make every effort to develop the country which had suffered from this long conflict. They hoped to enjoy peace, prosperity, rights, and freedom in this new regime, but their hopes have turned out to be a chimera.

In 10 wasted years, the Le Duan clique have not changed the aspect of their country. In fact, they have made Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people suffer from more serious difficulties than before. The situation in the economic, political, and security fields as well as in other domains is worsening.

In the past 10 years, the Vietnamese people have not had enough paddy and rice to eat, and the Le Duan gang has acknowledged shortages of food every year due to drought and other causes. More than 50 percent of Vietnamese factories and enterprises have been closed. Goods are very expensive and are not available in the state markets. There are shortages of items which used to be produced in the country and there is also a lack of imported goods. Things become more expensive every year, creating many problems for the people. The currency--the dong--is virtually worthless. On the blackmarket, the rate is an unprecedented 350 dong to the dollar. The foreign debt has also soared, and will reach \$6 billion this year. Vietnam has borrowed heavily from the Soviet Union and East European countries, and to repay these debts, the Le Duan gang have sent hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese to work and serve in those countries.

Concurrently, they raise taxes and further burden the Vietnamese people.

This situation has infuriated the Vietnamese people who have risen up against the Le Duan regime everywhere in the southern, central, and northern parts of the country. The Le Duan gang have intensified their repression of the struggle movement of the Vietnamese people, and millions have been killed and jailed. There is chaos and insecurity in present-day Vietnam. Hundreds or even thousands of Vietnamese continue to flee their country because they cannot live under the dictatorial and fascist regime. This is the happiness and prosperity the Le Duan gang have provided to the Vietnamese people!

What is the cause of this gloomy situation? The Vietnamese people know the answer; the entire world community is aware of it, and even the Le Duan gang have clearly realized it. The cause is that Le Duan wants to be the father of Indochina and emperor of Southeast Asia. The Le Duan clique maintain over 60,000 soldiers in Laos and have sent more than 250,000 troops to attack and occupy Cambodia. This aggressive, expansionist, and warmongering policy has destroyed Vietnam's economy and made the Vietnamese people suffer still further. This policy has made Vietnam a servant of the Soviet international expansionists because the Le Duan clique have sold Vietnamese territory to the Soviet Union to establish military bases. Moreover, they have sent their citizens to work and serve the Soviet international expansionists.

The Le Duan Vietnamese administration is completely isolated from the world community because of its aggressive and expansionist policy and the use of its territory for Soviet military bases. Furthermore, the Le Duan gang themselves act as cat's-paws of the Soviet international expansionists. Many countries have stopped providing aid to them. The Le Duan gang have been denounced and condemned by many countries. The honor and the good reputation of the Vietnamese nation is now lower than ever.

These are the achievements scored by the Le Duan gang for the Vietnamese nation and people in the 10 years since the end of the war. If the Le Duan gang do not solve this difficult situation at the root, that is, if they do not put an end to the war of aggression in Cambodia and refuse to abandon their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in this region, the situation will only worsen. The serious situation in Vietnam combined with the struggle of the Cambodian people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea will strangle the Le Duan gang until their war of aggression in Cambodia is definitely and shamefully defeated like all other wars of aggression.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the end of the war in Vietnam, we would like to appeal to the Vietnamese people to intensify their struggle and revolt against the Le Duan gang and force them to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia as soon as possible.

The difficult situation in Vietnam cannot improve, the Vietnamese people cannot enjoy happiness and prosperity and families cannot reunite, the Cambodian people cannot enjoy peace, Cambodia cannot regain its independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and nonaligned status, and cannot enjoy peace unless the Le Duan gang end their war of aggression in Cambodia.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON STATE OF VIETNAM'S ECONOMY

BK271241 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
26 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "What Is the Cause of the Deterioration of Vietnam's Economy?"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy recently devalued the Dong from 11.7 to the U.S. dollar to 100 dong to the dollar. This is the official rate declared by the Hanoi administration; on the blackmarket the Vietnamese currency changes hands at 350 to the dollar.

By looking at the value of the Vietnamese currency, which is almost worthless at the official and blackmarket rates, it is obvious that Vietnam faces serious economic problems. Foreign reporters, international observers, and foreign guests who have visited Vietnam acknowledged that nowhere in Vietnam--not in the rural areas, districts, provinces, or even in big cities such as Saigon and Hanoi--are there many goods for sale. All that is available are low quality goods produced in the country and below standard goods imported from countries of the Soviet bloc. All goods and foodstuffs are very expensive. Visitors to Hanoi reported that at the end of 1984, food was 63 percent dearer than before and the quantity of imported goods had decreased by 50 percent. Many factories have been closed because of a lack of raw materials and manpower. Agricultural production is very low, especially for paddy and rice. According to the Hanoi Vietnamese clique, Vietnam has a shortfall of 300,000 metric tons of paddy this year, but has no foreign currency to import it. According to the International Monetary Fund, Vietnam presently has currency reserves of \$16 million--enough for 2 weeks' imports. Vietnam's foreign debts are increasing, and currently stand at \$6 billion. As a result of all this, inflation inside the country is rising. The Vietnamese people, who have suffered from war for over 30 years, are now encountering many more difficulties. There is corruption, bribery, and robbery throughout the country. The deterioration of the economy has made the Vietnamese people very angry with the Le Duan regime and they are strongly opposed to the clique throughout the country. What is the cause of the deterioration in Vietnam's economy?

Quite obviously the Le Duan clique must themselves find the cause of this economic trouble so that they can find a solution and restore this situation. If the Le Duan clique finds the cause of the problem but dare not tackle it

directly--and instead blames natural disasters such as storms and floods and accuses low ranking employees of bureaucracy, lack of responsibility, and so on--then the problem of the country's economic trouble will never be solved.

International observers, various economic experts, and many countries in the world realize that the main cause of Vietnam's economic trouble is that Hanoi has implemented an aggressive and expansionist policy, sending troops to attack and annex Cambodia. The Le Duan clique clearly realize this issue but have been afraid to tackle it head on.

We agree with the view of these international observers and economic experts because the Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Cambodia has absorbed vast amounts of funds and national resources of the Vietnamese people. Since the Unification of Vietnam, the Le Duan clique have not gathered manpower to build the country, restore the economy, and raise the standard of living. On the contrary, we have forced the Vietnamese people and youths to join the army and die in Cambodia in order to serve their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in the region. This has caused a lack of manpower for building the country.

The Le Duan clique have gathered all Vietnam's resources--such as fuel, money, paddy, and rice--to serve their war of aggression in Cambodia. They have even diverted foreign aid, such as humanitarian aid and aid for the construction of Vietnam, to serve their war of aggression in Cambodia. All this has worsened Vietnam's economy, further hampering the construction of the country. The war of aggression in Cambodia is a heavy burden on the backs of the Vietnamese people.

Although they have made every effort to beg other countries for aid, they cannot recover this loss. Thus, Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia has absorbed its budget, national resources, and manpower and is the cause of the deterioration of its economy. If the Le Duan clique cannot learn from the cause of the deterioration of the economy, and if they are stubborn in continuing their war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia, the economy will worsen still further. Moreover, the clique will be opposed more vigorously by the Vietnamese people, and will finally be toppled.

The only way out for the Le Duan clique is to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia. They have to gather manpower as well as their national resources to restore Vietnam's economy, build the country and raise the Vietnamese people's standard of living.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON PHNOM PENH'S SUBSERVIENCE TO HANOI

BK240651 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "No Matter How Hard the Hanoi Vietnamese Try to Embellish Their Aggressive Regime in Phnom Penh, They Cannot Dupe Anyone"]

[Text] Over the past few years, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made a lot of noise about the puppet regime in Phnom Penh cooperating in this or that field with this or that country. On 18 April, their propaganda machine in Phnom Penh again babbled about this farcical cooperation. They said their lackey regime in Phnom Penh has increased its cooperation in municipal affairs with Laos and Vietnam. Who organizes this farce? It was not the initiative of Heng Samrin or the handful of Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors organized it themselves to dupe international opinion into believing that a handful of Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh represent a regime like others so that they can continue to carry out maneuvers to get the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh recognized--and thereby have the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia accepted as a fait accompli.

However, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot dupe anyone. The entire international community clearly realizes that the Heng Samrin clique, lackey of the Vietnamese, is a handful of traitors the Hanoi Vietnamese brought from Vietnam, dangled at the end of their tanks' cannons, and propped up in Phnom Penh to cover up the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia.

Everyone knows the true nature of the present regime in Phnom Penh. Various international observers say that the Heng Samrin clique has no right or power whatsoever. All levels of Heng Samrin's officials are under the control of Vietnamese advisers whose numbers are on the increase. It is these Vietnamese advisers who manage and decide everything in Cambodia. Puppet officials and Cambodian refugees who have successively fled to refugee camps in Thailand confirm this. They say increasing numbers of Cambodian people are opposing the Vietnamese aggressors and supporting the CGDK because they want to liberate their fatherland from the Vietnamese aggressors. The real situation confirms this.

Over the past more than 6 years, apart from Heng Samrin and a handful of Vietnamese lackeys--brought up in Vietnam by the Vietnamese since childhood--no Cambodian is willing to serve the Vietnamese. Following their invasion of

Cambodia, the Vietnamese tried to set up puppet state authorities in Cambodia. However, so far they have failed to do this. They have failed to draft Cambodians to serve the aggressive Vietnamese state authorities in Cambodia. Those who were drafted either fled home or joined the Democratic Kampuchean national army; others joined hands with the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas in fighting back against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

State authorities from village, commune, and district levels to regional and provincial levels have repeatedly been abolished by the Vietnamese because of opposition activities. Currently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not trust any Cambodia. They have brought in Vietnamese agents to directly be in charge of state authorities in Cambodia. Militarily, the Vietnamese have also failed to set up a puppet army. They still have to wage their war of aggression in Cambodia themselves and have been forced to bring in successive reinforcement soldiers from Vietnam. In various ministries and services in Phnom Penh, Cambodian agents, who were forced to serve the Vietnamese in 1979 and 1980, have fled to join with the Democratic Kampuchean national army and successively escaped to Thailand.

Therefore, the state authorities in Cambodia do not even have the character of a puppet regime--they are 100 percent tools of the Vietnamese aggressors. Once all the Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia, these state authorities will automatically crumble. So, no matter how hard the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors try to embellish their aggressive regime in Phnom Penh, they cannot dupe anyone. No one will accept this regime. The international community continues to firmly demand that the Hanoi Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia immediately and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any outside interference in accordance with the resolutions adopted six times by the United Nations.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

FOREIGN OBSERVERS NOTE VIETNAMESE SETTLEMENT

BK260627 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 CMT
25 Apr 85

[Text] Various international observers recently have received the impression that the number of Vietnamese nationals settling in Cambodia is increasing. Foreign reporters who traveled along the Tonle Sap River said that there are many Vietnamese nationals in these regions. They saw Vietnamese women wearing conical hats and Vietnamese children shouting Soviets! Soviets! to the Westerners as the reporters used to see in Hanoi and Saigon. These international observers also saw many Vietnamese nationals living in various villages along the road to Oudong. This phenomenon is not confined to the Tonle Sap region. Even in Phnom Penh there are many Vietnamese nationals who have opened shops and restaurants in which Ho Chi Minh's photograph is displayed.

Some reporters stated that the Cambodians told them that they had frequently seen truckloads of Vietnamese nationals going to Phnom Penh.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK EDITORIAL VIEWS BANDUNG CONFERENCE

BK260523 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Apr 85

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian People Hope That the Bandung Spirit Will Be Revived"]

[Text] On 24 and 25 April, many delegations from Asia and Africa held a meeting in Bandung, Indonesia, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference.

On 24 April 1955--30 years ago--the first Bandung conference issued a historic declaration on the directive principle in international relations--that is the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence. These five points of peaceful coexistence are respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, abstention from intervention and interference in the internal affairs of another country, equality and mutual interests, and peaceful coexistence. This principle is the most correct and the best principle in international relations, which the overwhelming number of Afro-Asian countries have supported actively. At present, this 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence is becoming meaningless because of acts of aggression and interference in the world. At the end of 1978, the Hanoi Vietnamese sent more than 250,000 soldiers to attack and annex Democratic Kampuchea, which is an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations and of the Nonaligned Movement. At the end of 1979, the Soviet Union sent tens of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Afghanistan, which is an independent and sovereign state and a member of the Nonaligned Movement. In the past few years, the entire community and the United Nations has adopted successive resolutions and called on the Hanoi Vietnamese and the Soviets to withdraw their aggressor troops completely and unconditionally from Cambodia and Afghanistan and to respect the rights of these two peoples to self-determination. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviets are ignoring these resolutions and calls. They are continuing to kill the Cambodian and the Afghan peoples and to commit genocide against the Cambodian and the Afghan races in savage and barbarous ways. The crimes committed by the Vietnamese in Cambodia and those by the Soviets in Afghanistan are more savage and barbarous than those of the Hitler fascists in the past. Many Cambodians and Afghans have died tragically. Millions of Cambodians and Afghans are obliged to flee their beloved villages, belongings, and fatherlands to seek refuge in neighboring countries. Those who lack the means to escape

from Cambodia and Afghanistan are killed, suppressed, and violated by the Vietnamese and the Soviets as they wish. The crimes committed by the Vietnamese and the Soviets in Cambodia and Afghanistan not only violate the Bandung spirit, but they are also arrogant violations of the principles of international law and the UN Charter. Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and that of the Soviet Union are the most serious threats to regional and world-wide peace and stability.

On 24 and 25 April, many delegations from countries that respect and love the Bandung declaration gathered to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference. We hope that these delegates can revive the Bandung spirit, joining hands to raise their voices to condemn Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and that of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, both of which are nonaligned countries that have firmly respected and implemented the 5-point Bandung principle of peaceful coexistence.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK hope that the Bandung spirit will be revived. Their wish is that the Bandung spirit becomes a more vigorous force struggling against aggression, expansion, and the use of force and for the defense of the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence so that the aggressors and the expansionists cannot achieve their barbarous acts as they wish. Through the Bandung spirit, the Cambodian people and the CGDK hope that the delegations to this commemoration continue to call more firmly to Vietnam and the Soviet Union to withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Cambodia and Afghanistan and to respect the rights of these two peoples to determine their own destiny with no outside interference in accordance with UN resolutions.

Democratic Kampuchea continues to adhere firmly to the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence and is determined to raise high the banner of the great national union and to fight the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors who attacked and annexed Cambodia in violation of international law, the UN Charter, and the spirit of the Bandung declaration until the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally and completely from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people exercise their right to self-determination.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK HAILS MALAYSIAN REMARKS ON SETTLEMENT

BK201641 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Any Settlement of the Cambodian Problem Without the Consent of the Cambodian People Cannot Be Reached"]

[Text] During 12 April meeting with Philippine President Marcos, Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen said that without the Cambodian people's consent, any settlement of the Cambodian problem cannot be reached and that the Cambodian people should be allowed to play the main role in settling the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian people, like all other people in the world, have the right to live in peace with their own independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the right to decide their own destiny without any outside interference or pressure. This is the sacred right of the Cambodian people and it is the sole aspiration of the Cambodian people and the CGDK.

Concerning the Cambodian problem which was caused by the fact that the Hanoi authorities sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia for more than 6 years now, the Cambodian people and the CGDK as well as the majority of peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries around the world have persistently demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia so as to let the Cambodian people exercise their right to self-determination. If all the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia, the Cambodian problem will be solved automatically; and if the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the CGDK will not demand any compensation nor nurture any rancor against Vietnam because the Cambodian people and the CGDK want only to live independently and coexist peacefully with all countries near and far, particularly those neighboring countries, including Vietnam.

But the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have never respected the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. They have behaved as if they are the masters or owners of the Cambodian people. They want to control the Cambodian people, manage the Cambodian destiny as they like, and even annex Cambodia to Vietnam. Despite strong condemnation and pressure from the world, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors will never withdraw their troops from Cambodia nor let the Cambodian

people decide their own destiny. On the contrary, in the face of this persistent demand and strong condemnation by the world, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have kept resorting to one perfidious maneuver after another in an attempt to fool the world on this Cambodian problem.

Particularly, the Hanoi authorities have recently made their deceitful 5-point proposal on the Cambodian problem by setting preconditions for the Cambodian people and the world to fulfill for them. Who are the Hanoi authorities? What right do they have to set preconditions for the Cambodian people and the world to fulfill before settling the Cambodian problem? The Hanoi authorities are the aggressors and expansionists, and have been convicted of committing aggression against Cambodia, occupying Cambodia, massacring the Cambodian people in a most cruel and barbarous manner, attempting to exterminate the Cambodian race and annex Cambodia to Vietnam, and of violating and trampling upon the UN resolutions and world public opinion's demand for the immediate, total, and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Therefore, the Hanoi authorities have no right to solve the Cambodian problem the way they want nor do they have any right to set any conditions for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Only the Cambodian people who are the owners of Cambodia and the Cambodian destiny have the right to solve the Cambodian problem by themselves.

The Cambodian people have jointly demanded a settlement of the Cambodian problem based on the UN resolution, which has been adopted six times now--that is, Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Cambodia totally and unconditionally and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The Cambodian people cannot accept any other deceitful settlement of the Cambodian problem repeatedly proposed by the Vietnamese aggressors. They have repeatedly rejected the Vietnamese proposals. Such a settlement which is unacceptable to the Cambodian people cannot be reached. Although the Hanoi authorities have such a large number of troops, and no matter what barbarous and cruel oppression they will carry out, they will never be able to force the Cambodian people to accept such a settlement of the Cambodian problem. On the contrary, the Cambodian people will become even more enraged and will jointly fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. In the international arena, no matter how good they are at deceitful diplomacy, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will never be able to consolidate this deceitful settlement of the Cambodian problem, which the Cambodian people do not accept.

In brief, as stressed by Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen, any settlement of the Cambodian problem without the consent of the Cambodian people will never succeed. The only desire of the Cambodian people is to solve the Cambodian problem through political means based on the UN resolutions which demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. If the Hanoi authorities refuse to withdraw their troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will continue to fight vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to inflict more difficulties on them to the point that they are compelled to withdraw from Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON VAN TIEN DUNG'S STATEMENT IN INDONESIA

BK250710 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Promises of the Hanoi Vietnamese Clique Are all Lies and Tricks"]

[Text] During his recent visit to Indonesia, Hanoi's National Defense Minister Van Tien Dung shamelessly stated that Vietnam will not stage aggression against Thailand. Everyone is laughing at this statement by Van Tien Dung because the international community--particularly the Southeast Asia countries and peoples, including the Thai and Cambodians--have clearly realized that all promises of the Hanoi Vietnamese are lies and tricks to relieve the pressure of the world community.

We would like to present some real events, both past and present, especially since 1979 when the Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of their soldiers to attack and annex Cambodia, as examples to show the history of lies and tricky promises made by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique. During their offensive against Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border, Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops have made repeated incursions into Thai territory. In some areas, they shelled Thai territory 13-14 km inside the country. On 5 March, while launching their attacks against the Cambodian resistance forces at Ta Tum, about 1,000 Vietnamese troops intruded up to 3 km into Thai territory and attacked Thai Army positions in an attempt to occupy three strategic hills on the Thai border--Hills 361, 400, and 424--in order to attack Cambodian resistance troops from the rear. During this attack, more than 100 Thai soldiers were killed or wounded and about 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded.

However, during Australian Foreign Minister Hayden's visit to Hanoi in early March, the Hanoi leaders dared to deny that Vietnam had committed aggression against Thailand and promised that Vietnam will not do so. This upset the world community very much, and everybody denounced and condemned the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These are recent, true examples of Vietnamese violations of Thai territory that everybody remembers well.

In the past, the Vietnamese repeatedly made tricky promises to everyone. At the end of 1978, before Vietnam sent its troops to attack and annex Cambodia,

Hanoi Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong visited Southeast Asia and promised that Vietnam had no desire to attack any country, that it did not want to swallow Cambodia, and so on. Later on, after Pham Van Dong had returned to Vietnam, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and occupy Cambodia in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

In 1980, Hanoi Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Bangkok and promised Thai leaders that Vietnam will not launch any aggression against Thailand. Shortly after Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Bangkok, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique sent thousands of their soldiers to violate Thailand grossly. At that time, the entire world joined hands in seriously denouncing and condemning Vietnam. All of these are real examples of many events clearly showing the history of lies and tricks that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique has used habitually and systematically--that is, when they promise that they will not stage any aggression against any country, they will launch its aggression against that country, and when they promise that they will not attack any country, they will certainly attack that country.

Therefore, the recent lie and tricky promise of Van Tien Dung have made everyone clearly realize the true and tricky nature of his clique. Such a promise has made everybody more upset with the Hanoi Vietnamese clique. On the other hand, the promises and lies of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot mislead anyone. The peoples throughout the world and the peoples in Southeast Asia are not naive enough to believe the lies and tricky statements by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These peoples have united to denounce, condemn, and expose more vigorously such lies and tricky statements by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Thai people, who have experience with the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and have suffered from the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's violations of their territory, do not believe such a tricky Vietnamese promise. The Thai people and Army have heightened their vigilance and have joined hands to retaliate against all violations by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors for the defense of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

If the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors continue to lie shamelessly and to stage such tricky maneuvers, their clique will definitely be denounced and condemned more vigorously by the world community, making their clique more defeated and isolated.

CSO: 4212/63

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REPORTS IENG THIRITH MEETS JAPAN OFFICIAL

BK211355 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Apr 85

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Ieng Thirith met and cordially held talks with His Excellency (Shinjiro Asao), Japanese deputy foreign minister, at the Japanese Foreign Ministry on 12 April. His excellency the deputy foreign minister wanted to know about the real situation in Cambodia at present after the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors attacked the Cambodian-Thai border region recently. After Ieng Thirith briefed him on the true situation in Cambodia, his excellency the deputy foreign minister said: I have had an opportunity to be briefed personally on the situation in Cambodia by you, madame, who have arrived from the battlefield. The Japanese Government has realized and is always concerned about the Cambodian problem. The Japanese Government hopes the Cambodia issue will be resolved through political means, and it supports ASEAN's stand on this problem. I myself will make every effort to bring peace back to Cambodia. I will work to see that Japan increases its aid to the Cambodian refugees and people.

His excellency the deputy foreign minister was very impressed by Democratic Kampuchea's view of using the military battlefield to serve the political solution of the Cambodia issue and calling on Japan for financial aid to help alleviate Democratic Kampuchea's burden in feeding refugees so that it can use all resources at its disposal to serve the military in fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously--bogging them down inextricably in order to force them to come to the negotiating table to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means based on UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK'S IENG THIRITH CALLS ON JAPAN DIET MEMBERS

BK211444 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Apr 85

[Text] After meeting with His Excellency Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, and His Excellency Makato Tanabe, secretary general of the Japanese Socialist Party--the second largest party in Japan--the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Mrs Ieng Thirith successively held talks with various top-ranking members of the Japanese Diet.

Mrs Ieng Thirith met with His Excellency Haruo Okada, former deputy spokesman of the Japanese Diet, Japanese Socialist Party; His Excellency Kiyoshi Mizuno, former minister of construction, Liberal-Democratic Party; Mrs Izumi Inoe, member of the House of Representatives, Japanese Socialist Party; His Excellency (Watanabe Ro), chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Democratic Socialist Party; His Excellency Hideo Den, member of the House of Councillors, United Democratic Socialist Party; Madame (Yaseko Katemura), member of the House of Representatives, Japanese Socialist Party; and His Excellency (Akiraka Tiyaagi) from the Komeito Party.

All these members of the Japanese houses of councillors and representatives closely followed the Cambodian question and promised to do their best to help the Cambodian people in their just struggle against the Hanoi aggressors so that Cambodia can restore its independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment and that the Cambodian people can determine their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions. During all these talks, our delegation conveyed the deep thanks of the CGDK leaders to Japan for pursuing the correct policy of supporting the Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK until final victory.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON MEETING WITH JAPANESE SOCIALIST OFFICIAL

BK190720 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Apr 85

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Ieng Thirith met and held cordial talks with His Excellency (Makoto Tanabe), general secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party, at the Diet in Tokyo on 5 April.

This is the first time that a high-ranking leader of the second most important party in Japan has received delegation from us. Ieng Thirith told His Excellency (Makoto Tanabe) that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have deployed tens of thousands of their soldiers to attack the Cambodian-Thai border region to extricate themselves from an impasse and to defend themselves after their defeats on the battlefields in the interior of Cambodia, particularly on the Tonle Sap battlefield. She also told His Excellency (Makoto Tanabe) about the tricky diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, which have only one aim: to split the CGDK. She said the world community has opposed Vietnam's regional expansionist strategy and the Soviet Union's global expansionist strategy. She added that tricky Vietnamese diplomatic maneuvers have only one significance: to eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean party so that they will be able to swallow Cambodia.

His Excellency (Makoto Tanabe) stated that he strongly opposes the recent, savage, dry-season offensive of the Vietnamese along the border. The Japanese Socialist Party supports the valiant and courageous struggle of the Democratic Kampuchean leaders and the Cambodian people. It firmly supports the UN resolutions. The people of any country must have the right to determine their own destiny. He added: The celebration of Cambodia Day in Japan is important. I have made every effort to contribute to the rescue of the Cambodian people. I am not influenced by false reports from journalists. I categorically stand for justice. Justice will definitely win.

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REPORTS CAMBODIA DAY MEETING IN TOKYO

BK201727 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Apr 85

[Text] In 1985, Cambodia day in Tokyo was held at [Kinon Town Hall]--which is a commemorative hall of the Japanese Constitution--in an atmosphere of friendship and vigorous militant solidarity with the Cambodian people, who for the past more than 6 years have been successfully fighting against the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists, backed by the Soviet global expansionists, to prevent them from annexing Cambodia.

The CGDK delegation, led by Ieng Thirith and including Mr and Mrs (Sieu Lav), representatives of Samdech Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] in Tokyo, attended both occasions of the Cambodia Day in Tokyo: the reception and the meeting. Japanese figures who attended the reception on 12 April were, among others: His Excellency Haruo Okada, former state vice chairman of the Japanese Parliament from the Socialist Party; His Excellency (Sibo Odom), member of the Senate from the United Democratic Liberal Party; His Excellency (Tokuma Otsu Nomiya), independent member of parliament; members of parliament from (Yamanazi) Province, led by His Excellency (Su-eo Omori); and representatives from foreign diplomatic missions in Tokyo, including representatives from the United States, China, and Thailand.

On the afternoon of 13 April, in the same hall, the CGDK delegation--composed of the same members, three from inside the country and two FUNCINPEC representatives in Tokyo--took part in a meeting attended by Japanese figures and masses from all walks of life. First, the organizers of Cambodia Day read messages from figures from the world's five continents, celebrating Cambodia Day in Tokyo and supporting the Cambodian people's struggle under the CGDK leadership until final victory. Afterward, figures representing the National Assembly, the Senate, and various circles and mass organizations in Japan made speeches voicing unswerving support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people under the CGDK leadership until the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw their forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

This year, more than in the previous years, because of the Vietnamese savage attacks along the Cambodian-Thai border, where the Vietnamese are being bogged down on battlefields inside Cambodia, the reception and the meeting expressed great international solidarity against the Vietnamese regional expansionists and the Soviet global expansionists. Cambodia-Japan friendship especially surged to the fore more than at any other occasion. The Japanese friends' aspiration, like that of international friends, is the unanimous desire to have an independent, peaceful, and nonaligned Cambodia, to see the Cambodian people enjoy their self-determination right, and to see Southeast Asia and Asia have peace, security, and stability for the benefit of world's peace and security.

In his address, Ieng Thirith informed the meeting of the situation in which the Democratic Kampuchean National Army is currently and more vigorously attacking the Vietnamese enemy close to Phnom Penh to force the Vietnamese to the negotiating table to resolve the Cambodian issue politically based on the UN resolutions. Ieng Thirith told the meeting about the aspirations of Cambodians and the CGDK to have Cambodia quickly regain peace; he appealed to Japan and friendly countries the world over for assistance for the Cambodian people to fight more vigorously against the Hanoi Vietnamese.

This address was interrupted many times by loud applause. Japanese personalities and friends asked our Democratic Kampuchean delegation to convey their admiration and congratulations--full of militant solidarity and unswerving support--to leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and all combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army who are bravely and valiantly fighting on the Cambodian battlefield. They also asked the delegation to convey their firm conviction on the final victory of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and people over the Hanoi enemy aggressors. Before ending the meeting, the participants stood up and shouted:

Long live Cambodia Day!

Long live Cambodia-Japan friendship!

Down with the Vietnamese aggressors!

CSO: 4212/68

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

CGDK ENVOY TO GABON--When he received credentials from Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Gabon, on 20 April, President Bongo reiterated the stand of Gabon's Government to continue to assist and support the Cambodian people's just struggle under the leadership of the CGDK. When he delivered his speech, the Gabonese president also invited a CGDK delegation to visit his country. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Apr 85 BK]

SIHANOUK EXPLAINS REFUSAL TO SUHARTO--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent a message to President Suharto of Indonesia giving his reasons for not attending the meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference. He said if he attended this meeting, Vietnam and India might not attend it. According to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's message to President Suharto of Indonesia, Sihanouk said he will do his best to let Indonesia achieve the goal of the meeting, which is very important, and to avoid other troubles that could cause problems at this meeting. This is why he did not attend it. However, he said he would visit Indonesia personally later on. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 85 BK]

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC GREET'S CGDK'S SIHANOUK--Belgrade, 16 Apr 1985. To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. On the occasion of Democratic Kampuchea's national day, in the name of the Yugoslav people and government, the State Presidency of the SFRY, and in my own name, I would like to present my warm greetings and best wishes to you and the Cambodian people. By taking this opportunity, I would like to reiterate the SFRY's complete support for the efforts of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and your own efforts for the solution of the Cambodian problem through peaceful and political means basing on UN resolutions and the spirit of the Nonaligned Movement. [Signed] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the State Presidency of the SFRY. [Text] [16 April greetings message from His Excellency Veselin Djuranovic, president of the State Presidency of the SFRY, to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Apr 85 BK]

THAI MINISTER GREET'S NATIONAL DAY--On the occasion of the national day of Democratic Kampuchea, I am honored to extend to your excellency on behalf of the Kingdom of Thailand and in my own name warmest greetings and best wishes.

May Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people always enjoy progress and prosperity. I am firmly convinced that the long-standing relations between our two countries will further strengthen in the interests of our two peoples and countries. Please, your excellency, accept my highest salutations. [Signed] Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. [Dated] 16 April 1985. [Text] [16 April greetings message from Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to Democratic Kampuchean Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Apr 85 BK]

YUGOSLAV MINISTER GREETES KHIEU SAMPHAN--On the occasion of the anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea, please accept my sincere congratulations and best greetings. May the Cambodian people be prosperous and happy and may the relationship between our two countries develop forever. We are confident that in their just struggle, the Cambodian people will regain freedom and independence. [Signed] Raif Dizdarevic, foreign minister of the SFRY. [Text] [15 April greetings message from Raif Dizdarevic, foreign minister of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Apr 85 BK]

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM SENDS GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 16 April 1985. To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Foreign Affairs: The 10th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea provides me a new opportunity to send warm wishes to you and the CGDK. With the conviction that the relations of friendship between our two countries and peoples will further develop, I would like to wish you and the fraternal Cambodian people greater successes in the struggle to defend the country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. 16 April 1985. [Signed] Kim Yong-nam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the DPRK. [Text] [Message from DPRK Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to Khieu Samphan on DK's anniversary] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Apr 85 BK]

EGYPT'S MUBARAK CONGRATULATES SIHANOUK--I am most happy to express most sincere congratulations to you on the occasion of the national day of your country, a friend of ours. Please accept my wishes for your happiness, and may the Cambodian people continue to be prosperous and brilliant. Please accept my highest consideration. [Signed] Husni Mubarak. [Text] [Undated congratulatory message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to DK President Norodom Sihanouk] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Apr 85 BK]

ALBANIA'S RAMIZ ALIA CONGRATULATED--Phnom Penh, 24 April (SPK)--General Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee Heng Samrin, has sent his warm congratulations to Ramiz Alia on the occasion of his election to the post of first secretary of the Albanian Workers' Party Central Committee. The message said: "We are firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship between our two parties and our two states will further develop with each passing day in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. "We wish you and the Albanian people more successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the Eighth Albanian Workers' Party Congress," the message added. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 24 Apr 85 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO ALBANIA--Phnom Penh, 24 April (SPK)---Phi Thach, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, presented his credentials to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, in Tirana on 13 April. On this occasion, the Cambodian ambassador voiced satisfaction at the successes that the Albanian people have won in socialist construction and expressed his conviction that the fraternal relations of friendship between Cambodia and Albania will further develop with each passing day. In his remarks, Ramiz Alia expressed his support for the Cambodian people's struggle under the wise leadership of the KPRP and appreciated the PRK-SRV cooperation in Socialist construction in Indochina. The Albanian leader hoped for a marked development in the relations between Cambodia and Albania. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 24 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4219/48

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY POLICE CAPTURE THIEVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Do Quang and Vu Quang Huy: "Resourceful and Brave Public Security Policemen of the Ba La Unit"]

[Text] We took the above photograph after four public security policemen of the Ba La Traffic Police Unit in Ha Son Binh--comrades Kieu Van Quang, Bui Duc Tuyen, Pham Van Tien, and Ha Thanh Go (left to right)--had just achieved a new accomplishment: bravely pursuing and capturing two armed criminals who were wanted by the police.

At 0130 on 17 March 1985 the two entered a house in the Cau Do 2 collective housing area in the city of Ha Dong and stole many items and a new motorbicycle. When they neared the Ba La traffic control station and saw the public security police flashing a light to signal them to stop so that their vehicle registration papers could be examined they suddenly turned around and sped off in the direction of Ha Dong City.

Third Lieutenant Pham Van Tien and Sergeant Kieu Van Quang, who were fulfilling their duty, alertly jumped aboard the duty vehicle and pursued them. To mislead the crooks, the policemen did not turn on their lights. After chasing them more than a kilometer and catching up with the criminals, Pham Van Tien shouted for them to stop. They not only did not stop but pulled out a weapon and resisted. Resourceful and brave, by means of expert maneuvers Tien increased his speed and forced the two over to a drainage ditch. The gun was knocked from the hand of the criminal sitting in the back. Kieu Van Quang and Pham Van Tien jumped down, knocked one of them to the ground and took the gun. Taking advantage of the darkness and the many alleyways, the second fled. Kieu Van Quang immediately pursued him and, along with unit commander Ho Thanh Go and policeman Bui Duc Tuyen, who had come to help out, captured him.

The criminals were Pham Van Lam, alias Ne, and Tran Van Bang, from Thanh Oai in Ha Son Binh. They were two very dangerous professional criminals who had committed many crimes and were wanted by the police.

All four policemen of the Ba La traffic police unit are outstanding members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union who were awarded "three spearheads against negative acts" outstanding emulation flags by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE SPIES REPORTED CAPTURED IN CAO BANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Do Quang: "Vigilantly Defend the Security of the Homeland: 'Miss Hong's' Meatroll Cafe"]

[Text] In fact, the meatroll cafe in the city of Cao Bang had a formal name, but many of the customers who ate there liked the pretty proprietress and called it "Miss Hong" cafe. She was under 30 years old. Her parents died when she was young. Mr. and Mrs. Lam, who were from Canton and operated a drug store in the city, raised her from the time she was learning to walk. The old couple, who were childless and rich, treasured her as their own daughter. Whether because she was intelligent or studied diligently, when she grew up she could speak Cantonese and the Tay dialect fluently. She could not speak Mandarin well but could understand it when she heard it. After the "overseas Chinese" incident in 1978 her foster parents went to China but she refused to go, for as she said, "Vietnam is my homeland and Cao Bang is my home city." After a time the tiny drug store left behind by Mr. and Mrs. Lam closed its doors. She asked her friends to form a partnership to open a cafe so that she could make a living.

At first she sold donut sticks, meatrolls, chopped pork, cucumbers, and cabbage, and also made chopped soybean cake and pickled vegetables to sell. She found that that was too much and the customers liked her meatrolls, so she specialized in making and selling meatrolls. The meatrolls of "Miss Hong's" cafe were famous for being delicious and cheap and she knew how to treat her customers, so when her cafe was open it was always full of customers. Out of every 10 people who came to the cafe to eat, several would buy bags of meatrolls to take home.

However, most of the customers who were addicted to "Miss Hong's" meatrolls and frequented her cafe made their livings by blackmarketing and selling goods at markets near and far. One person was arrested for illegally crossing the border and bringing back Chinese psychological warfare goods to sell in Vietnam, or spreading false rumors to upset social order and public security, create division among the ethnic groups in the high-altitude areas, etc.

There were many rumors, some good and some bad, about Miss Hong. Then, one day, with the all-out assistance of the people living nearby, the Cao Bang public security police caught her in the act of giving documents to Dam Quy Tho. At public security headquarters Miss Hong and Dam tore a meatroll in half. There was red coloring on top but inside there was no sausage, chopped meat, egg, or noodles, but a roll of film of military trucks, troops on the move, the offices of some organs and units, and some of our warehouses.

That was not all of the activities of the proprietress of the meatroll cafe, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lam and a Chinese spy who had been planted to oppose the Vietnamese revolution. It turned out that the man, about 40 years old, who was addicted to the meat rools of "Miss Hong's" cafe was a spy. He declared that he was from Trinh Tay District in China. His father had lived in Tra Linh, Cao Bang Province, Vietnam. He served as a soldier for the French colonialists and returned to China after the August Revolution. In 1947, when the French bandits occupied Tra Vinh, he returned to Vietnam to serve as a soldier for the French and was captured by the Vietnamese during the border campaign. He fled to China, but then was imprisoned by the Chinese. Ill and without medicine, he died in prison at Nanning.

Three of the six people in Dam Quy Tho's family were killed by the Chinese authorities during the denunciation campaigns and factional fighting in recent years. Because of those social relations and political characteristics, when he was living in Trang Nung hamlet, the Thanh Luong brigade, Long Bang commune, Trinh Tay District, there was a revolt led by Dam Binh Van. The Chinese secret police accused Dam Quy Tho of involvement because he had the same family name. In his confession Dam Quy Tho wrote, "The Chinese secret police interrogated and tortured me for two weeks and forced me to confess that a document they counterfeited was directly related to the revolt. They cajoled, threatened, terrorized, and ultimately forced me to work for them. They said that that was a good opportunity for me to cleanse away the old political blemishes and erase the ugly "traitor family" stigma.

Dam Quy Tho began to receive his instructions. The people who gave him instructions was Vuong Minh Luong, a secret policeman at Long Bang, Trinh Tay District, Vi Quoc Quyen, head of the control station in Trinh Tay District, and Lu, the secret police commander. They trained Dam to carry out many intelligence schemes and act. But first of all he had to firmly grasp the principles, discipline, and secrecy of a person sent to operate in another country. Vuong Minh Luong both cajoled him and threatened him that if he fulfilled the mission assigned him his old crimes would be forgiven and he would be suitably rewarded, but if he revealed the secrets he would be regarded as a traitor to the homeland. No matter where he was he would have to answer to the Chinese. Vuong instructed him meticulously that after he had infiltrated Vietnam the information he collected should not be written down but committed to memory. He should not associate with anyone before he was ordered to do so. If he were captured he should above all think of great China and the trust placed in him by the Chinese secret police. If he were interrogated, beaten, or tortured he should rather die than admit that he had been sent by the Chinese to Vietnam to collect intelligence.

After the training in many ruses and stratagems Vuong Minh Luong sent Dam to sell goods at the "lunar and solar" market, establish ties with greedy people to crossed over into China to buyt and exchange goods, then cross the border and infiltrate into Vietnam. He had the mission of going to markets and stores to investigate the economic situation in Vietnamese border area, and of finding out whether the Vietnamese state supplied sufficient goods to the people, what the people needed and lacked, what they could buy, and how their harvests were. He was to investigate the selling of ginseng, essential oil, and a number of valuable special products of Vietnam.

Before he left for Vietnam the secret police commanders of Long Bang and Trinh Tay have him money and whiskey and threw parties for him to cheer him up.

After entering Vietnam Dam played the role of a black marketer. His mission was to go to the city of Cao Bang and seek out some families he knew who had lived in Long Bang then long ago crossed over into Vietnam to earn a livng, so that he could find a place to hide and operate over a long period of time. Vuong stressed the importance of his trip and told him to find out about all aspects of the situation on the other side of the border, for only then could China take steps to cope with the situation. He was to pay much attention to investigating military deployments, loiter in cafes and bars, and become acquainted with troops. He was to learn about the indentities of army units, the terrain in areas in which troops were stationed, and the movement of main-force and local troops were stationed. He was to find out about the equipment, weapons, and ammunition of the militia forces in hamlets and villages along the border.

If he was unable to find out about the strength of the army units he should observe how much rice and vegetables the units purchased so that he could estimate their strength. He should pay attention to military trucks passing by, to automobiles transporting command cadres, and to huts and tents where troops are stationed. When possible, he should go into the hamlets and converse and associate with ethnic minority people and old people, and listen attentively to what they say to pick up historical material relevant to the situation along the Vietnam-China border.

The first time he tried Dam did not succeed. Although he set foot on the Vietnam side of the border he was nearsly killed by bullets of Mong and Tay militiamen on patrol.

Soon afterward Dam, plodded by the Chinese secret police, found a way to enter Vietnam. Before he left that time secret police commander Lu personally instructed him. Lu told Dam, "This time, when you go to Vietnam your job will not be as complicated as the last time, but it is very important. After you cross over into Vietnam you must go to the city of Cao Bang and establish contact with a certain person to receive documents to bring back to China." The old man instructed him that at about six or seven in the evening he should go to the meatroll cafe on M street. If he met a woman holding a lock he was so say, "That lock belongs to me." The woman would reply, "If it's your lock, do you have the key?" That would signal to him the person he was to meet.

When he assigned the mission, the secret police commander showed him a photograph so that he could recognize the woman.

When he arrived at Cao Bang, Dam Quy Tho did as secret police commander Lu had instructed him to do. When he met that woman at the meatroll cafe she gave him a roll of film and some meatrolls. The roll of film was concealed inside a meatroll.

When they were caught in the act the roll of film was pulled out of the meatroll and placed before Dam Quy Tho and the crafty, devilish woman whom Mr. and Mrs. Lam has raised from infancy and then planted to engage in espionage activities and help the Chinese expansionist aggressors. Only then did Dam Quy Tho know that the woman was the owner of "Miss Hong's" meatroll cafe about whom he had long heard rumors.

5616

CSO: 4209/324

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL: TAKE MEASURES TO PROTECT STOREHOUSES, PROPERTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Protect the Storehouses"]

[Text] Storehouses are bases to store socialist property. They are the "stomach" of the economy. The materials, fuel, raw materials, commodities, machinery, equipment and precious metals that are stored in the storehouses or fields must be closely controlled and fully protected. Storehouse management, not to mention storehouse arrangement, is a science and a profession that supports production, business enterprise and distribution in order to achieve great economic results. Protecting the storehouses and the people who maintain the storehouses is an important problem that must be solved.

In recent years, in places that have enforced the regulations on protecting socialist property, eliminated bureaucratic management and switched to socialist business accounting, the storehouse problem has been given greater attention. Many storehouses have recently been improved and strengthened, and this has actively protected the commodities. The spirit of responsibility and professionalism in storehouse management has been elevated, and this has limited waste and losses. In many places, the ranks of those engaged in protecting the storehouses have been supplemented with good people who have a concept of collective ownership, who have morales and revolutionary quality and who have a spirit of looking after and safeguarding public property. Many people have cleverly and bravely prevented thefts and destruction of socialist property.

Storehouses are often targets of destruction of various enemies, including arsonists and thieves. But many sectors, economic bases and cadres manage storehouse protection loosely. Not only is our storehouse system inadequate, but many of the existing storehouses do not meet the standards and specifications. Making "temporary" use of the storehouses for extended periods results in great waste and loss of commodities. Few of the old storehouses have been repaired. Commodities worth hundreds of millions of dong have been damaged by the wind, rain and sun. Strategic commodities and materials of the state worth billions of dong have been lost or smuggled out to the free markets, mainly from storehouses of the state, factories, work sites, state farms, ports, docks, airports, corporations,

stores and agencies. Some directors give attention to managing and controlling the bureaus, boards, work shops and stalls and to checking badges and man-days, but they never go to the storehouses. Some factories allow the families of storehouse guards to stay at the storehouse and to invite guests in. Attention has not been given to selecting, educating, training and building ranks of people to look after the storehouses. A number of the people who look after the storehouses are degenerate and degraded people who steal things with the help of bad elements. Some of the guards and drivers intentionally alter the records in order to smuggle goods out of the storehouses or exchange inferior goods for good-quality goods. Some important storehouses are left unguarded at night. Because of lacking a spirit of responsibility, vigilance and professional standards, a number of people have shipped and received goods of the wrong grade and in the wrong quantities, and they have not stored the goods well, with the result that commodities have been lost and stolen. They have even allowed goods or the entire storehouse to be destroyed.

Managing and protecting the storehouses well is the constant responsibility of the economic managers at the places that have storehouses. This is also the responsibility of the party committee echelons and of the trade union and youth union organizations at the production organizations. Actively implementing the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, improving state enterprise management and switching to profit-and-loss accounting and to socialist business enterprise will contribute to stimulating the production installations to manage and protect the storehouses better with the aim of achieving greater economic results.

It is essential to invest capital and supply building materials in order to improve and build a safe and strong system of storehouses, including places to store goods and fences. The people engaged in storehouse activities, from the storehouse director to the storehouse guards, must be selected and trained. There must be suitable compensation policies and control and inspection procedures so that these people become people with revolutionary qualities, professional understanding and a lofty concept of responsibility. There must be a state organization to monitor building and protecting storehouses. Together with the sectors and localities, the security agencies must give greater attention to the storehouse problem. Criminals who steal socialist property be be punished resolutely. People who exhibit a lofty spirit of responsibility and who fulfill their task of safeguarding the storehouses must be praised and given suitable rewards.

Our people are working diligently and using materials, fuel and raw materials frugally in order to promote production and stabilize living conditions. Allowing socialist property to be damaged or lost is a crime against the fatherland and the people. In economic and social management, the "storehouse" problem must be solved in line with its

important position. The spirit of collective ownership of all of those responsible for storehouses must be manifested. Economic, administrative, organizational and educational measures must be implemented simultaneously so that all the storehouses, both small and large and both temporary and fixed, are managed and protected well.

11943

CSO: 4209/351

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PROVINCES DEVELOP AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Many Provinces Strongly Develop Agricultural Products for Export"]

[Text] Recently many localities have paid attention to strongly developing exports, especially agricultural products. Hai Hung Province changed its purchasing mode to encourage the peasants to grow export crops. The province supplied the bases with materials in advance and made appropriate investments in the areas zoned to specialize in growing export crops. Tay Ninh Province decided on many new measures to exploit the four sources of capabilities, in order to rapidly increase the rate of export goods production. Ben Tre Province guided the echelons and sectors in attaining the norms of the five-year plan (1981-1985), including efforts to attain 500,000 tons of sugarcane, 100 million coconuts, 32,000 tons of shrimp and fish, 9,000 tons of live hogs, etc. An Giang Province planted nearly 8,000 hectares of agricultural products for export, such as ginger, mung beans, soybeans, etc., which account for nearly 70 percent of its subsidiary food crop area during the present season. The districts of Phu Tan and Cho Moi planted nearly 6,5000 hectares of export crops. Ha Bac Province stresses the production and processing of such agricultural and forestry products for export as peanuts, garlic, peppers, vegetables, the various kinds of legumes, tobacco, and yellow sesame, and collects valuable pharmaceutical plants. In comparison to 1980, last year a number of short-term agricultural products increased rapidly in Ha Bac: unshelled peanuts increased six-fold, fresh vegetables increased twenty-fold, crushed pepper increased thirty-fold, etc. Building on that victory, the localities in the province are endeavoring to further increase the output of agricultural products for export this year at a rapid rate.

5616

CSO: 4209/324

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DONG NAI HELPS REBUILD KOMPONG THOM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Thien Anh: "Vietnamese-Lao-Cambodian Fraternal Solidarity: Dong Nai-Kompong Thom Brotherhood"]

[Text] Dong Nai is a large midlands province in eastern Nam Bo. It has a varied economy with an industrial-agricultural-forestry-fishing structure. Kompong Thom, which is located along the northeastern shore of the Tonle Sap, is a province in Cambodia that is famous for its beauty and prosperity. The two provinces are 400 km apart. Even though this is not a great distance, it takes about 1 day to make the trip by car.

At the beginning of 1982, Dong Nai and Kompong Thom formed a brotherhood, which signified a new and wonderful step forward in economic and cultural cooperation between the two provinces and which contributed to strengthening the special friendship that has existed between Vietnam and Cambodia for a long time. Dong Nai's Vietnamese-Cambodian Friendship Association was also established at that time.

After Kompong Thom was liberated on 7 January 1979 and escaped the genocidal disaster of the Pol Pot system, Dong Nai--which was then engaged in overcoming many difficulties in healing the wounds of war and restoring production--promptly stood side by side with its brother [province] and contributed to restoring the lives of the Cambodian people. Many education and public health cadres from Dong Nai took hundreds of thousands of notebooks and student articles, public health implements and medicines to Kampong Thom and helped look after the education of the children and the health of the people in the province.

Implementing the cooperative program between the two provinces, during the period 1982-1984, Dong Nai helped Kompong Thom build a number of socio-economic projects. A water conservancy reservoir named the "30 September Reservoir" was built to irrigate more than 20,000 hectares of fields to the west of Kompong Thom City. An agricultural tractor station and a 250-hectare rice variety test station were built. Twenty tons of high-yield, insect-resistant rice seed and 10 bee hives were sent. Dong Nai has also helped redesign the city, repair the offices of the provincial revolutionary people's committee, build a 500-seat

auditorium and a power plant consisting of two generators with a total capacity of 350 kilovolt-amperes, repair the water filtration system in the city and build a furniture factory with a capacity of 500 cubic meters of wood per year and an ice plant with a capacity of 100 blocks a day (with each block weighing 50 kg).

Along with the economic and cultural construction, Dong Nai is helping Kompong Thom train cadres for a number of sectors. More than 50 junior water conservancy cadres, many technical cadres in the crop growing and bee raising sectors and a number of furniture makers have been trained using two forms: Kompong Thom has sent people to Dong Nai and Dong Nai has sent specialists to open training classes in Kompong Thom.

Each year, the two provinces send cadres from various sectors to the districts. Mass organizations such as trade unions, youth unions and women's organizations make visits, exchange ideas and study the experiences of each other in expanding the economy and mobilizing the masses. There is greater and greater cooperation and mutual help between district units on economic and social matters. The cities of Bien Hoa and Kompong Thom are sister cities. Xuan Loc, whose sister district is Ba Rai, has invested money to help Ba Rai build a sugar mill with a capacity of 20 tons of sugar cane a day.

Besides the province's Vietnamese-Cambodian Friendship Association, Dong Nai has established 20 branch associations at production installations (state farms, state forests and small industry and handicrafts cooperatives) and in mass organizations. This has contributed to strengthening the friendly and cooperative relationship between the two provinces.

11943

CSO: 4209/351

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

STATISTICS SHOW 10 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN DAC LAC

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Ten Years of Achievements"]

[Text] Agriculture:

Grain production: Increased from 117,000 tons (1976) to 194,000 tons (1984).

Annual per capita grain consumption: From 200 kilograms (1976) to 315 kilograms (1984).

Grain mobilized: 48,000 tons (1984).

Production of beans of all kinds increased by 2.5 times. Hog raising increased by more than 4 times. Cattle 3 times. Water buffaloes 2.6 times. Area of coffee crop increased by 3 times. Area of rubber, twice.

Forestry:

New trees were planted in 40,000 hectares of forests and tens of millions of trees were planted in scattered areas.

Industry and handicrafts:

Value of gross production in 1984: 468 million dong, an increase of 2.7 times compared to 1976. Electric power increased by 3 times. Manual tools increased by 16 times. Tiles and bricks 3.6 times. Lumber production 2.4 times. Medicines 3 times.

Building of the material and technical base:

Opening of 70,000 hectares of new land. Building of hundreds of water conservancy works, watering 17,000 hectares of ricefields for wet rice planting.

Building of 40 provincial and district industrial enterprises. Establishment of 30 state farms, 22 state forests. Opening of thousands of kilometers of roads connecting districts and villages. Building of hundreds of bridges, large and small.

Settled farming and settled life:

A total of 19,330 households, with more than 100,000 people. Reception of 200,000 people from the delta coming to help build new economic zones. Building of 180 cooperatives, 300 production collectives.

Education:

Illiteracy was wiped out in 1978. One out of every 3.5 people went to school. All villages have local general schools and general middle schools. Almost all districts have general middle schools. All villages have public health stations; districts have hospitals.

5598

CSO: 4209/309

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARY SURVEYS DEVELOPMENT IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Feb 85 p 3

[Party Building column by Hoang Minh Thang, secretary of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Committee: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Builds a Solid and Strong Party Organization in a Manner Closely Tied To Organizing the Performance of the Political Task"]

[Text] As we begin 1985--the final year in which to meet the plan norms set by the 13th Congress of Delegates of the Provincial Party Organization--the cadres, party members and people of Quang Nam-Da Nang, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, with the effective assistance of the departments and sectors on the central level and with the close and timely guidance of the party committees of the entire party organization, have overcome difficulties, developed production and recorded a number of significant achievements. In 1984, the primary norms of the plan were, generally speaking, met or exceeded. Total grain output in 1984 reached 522,000 tons, a 10,000 ton increase over 1983. Industry, small industry and the handicraft trades produced more than 3.131 billion dong in output, a 6.7 percent increase over 1983 and 20.4 percent more than the plan quota assigned by the central level. Exports and imports exceeded the plan assigned by the central level by 65 percent. Circulation and distribution, including the quantity of products procured and sold, exceeded plan quotas. The forestry and fishing sectors developed. Despite certain difficulties in production, agriculture and industry grew at an average annual rate of 20.6 percent.

However, total grain output is only enough to meet a low percentage of the people's needs. Despite this, the province still tries to mobilize nearly 10,000 tons of grain each year for the state. The development of forestry and fishing has not been commensurate with the potentials of the sectors. We have yet to establish large-scale areas specializing in the production of industrial and export crops, consequently, the value of agricultural exports is low. Even the production of mulberries, a main raw material of the province's leading industrial sector, has been gradually declining. The quality of some industrial, small industrial and handicraft products is poor and their production is marked by waste. There are still many shortcomings that we have been slow to correct in circulation, distribution and the management of the market.

The tasks of socialist construction, of strengthening the national defense system and insuring victory over the wide-ranging war of sabotage being waged by the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers demand that the party organization and people of the entire province make extraordinary efforts to insure that the targets set by the congress of party organization delegates are met and preparations are made for stronger, steadier progress under the 1986-1990 Five Year Plan.

Socialism is the ideal, is the dream of all our people, of our entire party. More than 200,000 people gave their lives and more than three-fourths of the hamlets and villages of the provinces were destroyed during the war to achieve this dream, this ideal. We took the first steps toward achieving this dream, this ideal by dealing with the two-thirds of the province's farmland that was laying fallow, was pock-marked with bombs, mines and barbed wire. The majority of the province's farmers were moved by the enemy into the municipality, the cities, the towns and resettlement zones and lacked grain, housing and tools when they returned to their former villages. The province had only slightly more than a dozen private enterprises and factories, all of which were dependent upon foreign countries for raw materials.

Our efforts to overcome that situation had to begin with our arable land and labor. As a result, we urgently mobilized the people to go into the countryside to disarm bombs and mines, restore fields to production, clear land and put practically all arable land under cultivation. We immediately planned the province-wide water conservancy network before developing our master economic plan. We concentrated our capital and manpower on the construction of numerous electric pump stations in the key rice growing areas of the districts that lie in the northern portion of the province in order to initiate intensive cultivation and multicropping and sought the assistance of the central level in the construction of the major Phu Ninh farmland water conservancy project, thereby turning tens of thousands of hectares of dry land in the districts in the southern portion of the province, which were once only used to raise one crop per year, a crop that only yielded 7 to 8 quintals per hectare, into two and three crop fields producing 5 to 6 tons per hectare per year.

Having completed the task of national liberation, the law of the revolution demanded an immediate shift to the socialist revolution. Therefore, the first issue we faced was that of quickly transforming the non-socialist segments of the economy. Consequently, the 11th Congress of Party Organization Delegates decided: "...We must endeavor to virtually complete socialist transformation in all areas of the economy and culture by 1980..." And, on 10 April 1977, the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee issued a resolution that stated: "We must simultaneously carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture and develop agriculture in the direction of large-scale socialist production..." We began planning and actively preparing for the agricultural cooperativization movement as soon as the Political Bureau of the 3rd Party Central Committee issued resolution number 254 on the immediate tasks of the South following liberation. We quickly and systematically abolished the remnants of exploitation by landowners and the feudal class and redistributed cropland to farmers who lacked cropland or had none at all,

thereby providing "land to the tiller." We provided farmers with practice in collective production through production solidarity teams that operated on the basis of quotas and work contracts, even during the movement to clear land, restore fields to production, disarm bombs and mines and build water conservancy projects. To prepare for the construction and improvement of fields in order to facilitate agricultural mechanization, we arranged the population in centrally located clusters as we relocated some 700,000 persons from the cities to the country and moved hundreds of thousands of graves onto mounds and hills so that fertile land could be devoted to production. We quickly guided the establishment of pilot project cooperatives in the various areas of the province in order to gain experience for expanding the establishment of cooperatives. The successful pilot project cooperatives displayed the superior nature of the system of collective ownership during their very first season of operation. We then quickly launched a movement to complete the transformation of agriculture within the lowland and midland areas of the province 1 year earlier than planned.

The objective in the transformation of production relations is to stimulate the development of production forces. Therefore, while agitating among farmers to join cooperatives, we set satisfactory prices to be paid for the establishment of the public ownership of buffalo, cattle and implements, as a result of which we received the support of farmers and farmers eagerly joined cooperatives. Earning a living collectively must prove to be superior to earning a living privately; therefore, we mobilized farmers in an extensive effort to build water conservancy projects, thereby insuring that water conservancy played its role as the measure of foremost importance in production, in intensive cultivation and that water conservancy projects were constructed in advance of or at the same time as cooperativization. At the same time, we have been rapidly introducing scientific and technological advances in production in order to develop it along the lines of centralized, specialized farming and intensive cultivation, put more land under cultivation through multicropping and open new land in order to quickly begin producing sufficient grain to meet the needs of the people and many agricultural products and commodities to support the industrialization of the country and the defense of the socialist fatherland. Also for the purpose of transforming production relations, we have allocated to cooperatives in the form of non-repayable assistance thousands of tons of raw materials and building materials to establish initial material-technical bases for the development of cooperatives despite the facts that we only recently emerged from war, are experiencing shortages of everything and have only a small budget. We invested tens of millions of dong and the necessary materials to assist the farmers of the ethnic groups in the mountains (the former revolutionary base area) in the construction of roads and hundreds of hectares of wet rice fields, thereby laying the initial groundwork for the settlement of nomads, the gradual improvement of how they earn their livings and the improvement of their material and spiritual lives.

By means of these correct, positive and creative policies and measures, the agricultural cooperativization movement in Quang Nam-Da Nang has developed rapidly, strongly and steadily. The superior nature of the system of collective ownership plus awareness of the socialist revolution have multiplied the strength of the class of collective farmers and stimulated the

development of production. As a result, our province has achieved self-sufficiency in grain, contributed more grain to the state with each passing year, established grain reserves at a number of places and established areas specializing in the production of industrial and export crops, thereby laying the foundation for the development of industry, small industry and the handicraft trades. To resolve the grain problem in such a short amount of time, thereby making it unnecessary for the state to supply us with grain as it previously did and opening the possibility and prospects for the balanced development of the economy, is a victory of profound significance.

While transforming and developing agriculture toward large-scale, socialist production, we have attached importance to transforming and developing industry, small industry and the handicraft trades ever since the first years following liberation, which we have carried out in the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of developing and making full use of every local capability and potential. Having only a very small amount of initial capital with which to work, we adopted the policy of relying upon the people, of the existing corps of scientific-technical cadres and skilled craftsmen through many different forms of organization: state-operated enterprises, joint public-private enterprises, cooperatives, cooperative teams, etc. At the same time, we have sought assistance from the central level in order to develop this production sector in a truly rapid and strong manner. We have, from the very outset, been fully aware of the relationship, of the reciprocal impact between agriculture and industry and the law of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. Therefore, while carrying out agricultural cooperativization, we attached importance to planning the development of the trade sector within the agricultural cooperatives and combining agriculture and industry from the very outset at basic units and within the scope of the district. We have been making full use of local raw materials and have also begun to broaden our trade, our economic ties with other localities in order to create additional sources of supplies and raw materials for the development of industry, small industry and the handicraft trades. Although our local industry consists primarily of light industry, we have been trying to develop a number of heavy industrial units. Since 1982, we have been encouraging each sector, each level and all production and business units (including private units) to look for every way to open new sources of supplies, raw materials, technical equipment and capital outside the plan assigned by the upper level, with attention given to providing skilled craftsmen with appropriate benefits, in order to rapidly increase the output of products, rapidly raise output value, etc.

The working class and laboring people of the entire province have implemented the above mentioned policies of the provincial party committee in a dynamic and creative manner. The completion of the transformation of private industry and commerce is assured. Hundreds of large businessmen and thousands of small merchants have been shifted to small industry and handicraft production. Tens of thousands of handicraftsmen have pooled their capital and equipment to establish thousands of small industry and handicraft units. The several dozen small industry-handicraft units that have been established through the liquid capital and labor of the people and the 23 joint public-private enterprises that have been formed represent a broad spectrum of production sectors: energy, machinery, building materials, the processing of agricultural and

forestry products, consumer goods, tools, minerals, exports, etc. By practicing economy, gathering up every available piece of scrap iron, every available machine part and displaying creativity in their work, the working class and laboring people have developed our industry, small industry and handicraft trades at a rapid rate. The value of the sector's total output increased 4.65 times between 1976 and 1983. In 1983, industrial output (which includes small industry and the handicraft trades) accounted for 66.1 percent of the total value of the province's industrial and agricultural output. As a result, the gross social product increased three-fold between 1976 and 1983, rising at an average annual rate of 18 percent, and national income increased 2.6 times, an average of 14.8 percent per year.

These are the results of determined efforts made in the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of daring to think and act, the spirit of dynamism and creativity of the people of the entire province under the correct and positive leadership of the party organization. The law governing our country's revolution, the law of advancing directly toward socialism following the completion of the national, democratic revolution while bypassing the stage of capitalist development, demands that our party give thought to and create forms of organization, stages of development and revolutionary methods that are well suited to the specific conditions and circumstances of the province. Our party organization has not hesitated or wavered in the face of the need to carry out the socialist transformation of all economic and cultural sectors. To the contrary, it urgently and seriously implemented resolution number 54 of the Political Bureau of the 3rd Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, thus insuring the virtual completion of the transformation of agriculture and the transformation of private, capitalist industry and commerce and quickly setting the province's economy, an economy of small-scale, fragmented production, on a path that will gradually lead it to large-scale socialist production. In the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, there are many matters that must be dealt with at the same time. Aware of the specifics involved in the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, our party organization has devoted a great deal of effort to promoting the development of agricultural production, considering agriculture to be the front of foremost importance in successfully resolving the grain problem; at the same time, it has attached importance to the development of industry, small industry and the handicraft trades and stimulating the rapid development of the entire industrial sector in order to establish a solid industrial-agricultural province.

The lessons and experiences that have been learned and gained by our party organization in recent years are the necessity of having a firm grasp of the laws of the revolution, the special characteristics of the advance from small-scale production to large-scale, socialist production and the need to accept, apply, guide and implement the directives and resolutions of the party in an urgent, creative and flexible manner well suited to the specific circumstances and conditions of the locality.

Specifically, the party organization has done everything possible to raise the awareness of the socialist revolution among cadres, party members and the people in order to wage a relentless struggle against the enemies of the revolution, taken determined steps to abolish the remnants of feudalism and

imperialism, rapidly established socialist production relations and developed increasingly strong production forces. Through educational efforts, we have given cadres and party members a thorough understanding of the tasks, requirements and initial stage of the period of transition and the special factors that characterize the advance from small-scale production to large-scale, socialist production in order to properly carry out the transformation of the non-socialist segments of the economy, combine transformation with construction, with primary emphasis upon construction and, in particular, focus efforts on the development of agriculture, on successfully resolving the grain problem, and on the leading industrial sectors of the province, on the development of industry and the handicraft trades. Our party organization is determined to develop our largely subsistence economy into a commodity economy within a short amount of time in order to bring prosperity to the people and the country. To succeed in these tasks, we formulated a master socio-economic development plan for the province at an early date and have made good use of the five different segments of the economy, properly applied the guideline "the state and the people working together" and actively redistributed labor while flexibly applying the positions and policies of the Central Committee to the conditions and circumstances of the locality. These have stimulated the rapid, strong and relatively stable development of the province's various production sectors.

The achievements and experiences presented above are vivid expressions of the party organization's political qualities, leadership skill and will to fight that have been tempered and challenged in the fight we fought some years ago as well as in the work being performed today to build the province. It possesses these political qualities, this leadership skill and fighting strength because the party organization has given special attention to guiding the implementation of the directives and resolutions of the Party Central Committee on building the party and has insured that the organizations of the party are truly the factors that determine each and every victory. This is the cause and effect relationship that exists between the performance of the political task and party building.

We have oriented every activity involved in building the party toward the objective of successfully performing the political tasks set by the congress. In conjunction with studying Marxism-Leninism in order to become thoroughly familiar with the laws and methods of the revolution, we have given our attention to guiding the various party committee echelons, cadres and party members in making a thorough study of practice in order to dismantle bottlenecks and bring about economic development. We have taught cadres and party members to fulfill their exemplary, vanguard role in leading the masses in the performance of the tasks assigned by the upper level. We have launched revolutionary action movements among the masses to clear land and restore fields to production despite the bombs and mines, build water conservancy projects, initiative intensive cultivation and multicropping, develop industry, small industry and the handicraft trades, produce export goods, fulfill military obligations and maintain combat readiness, thereby helping to defeat each scheme and act of aggression of the enemy.

On the basis of performing good political and ideological work, we have devoted many efforts to building the party organizationally. With the few

cadres and party members that we had following liberation day, we learned how to utilize the skills of local cadres and party members and those cadres that regrouped from the North who possess management skills and experience in key leadership positions on the basic level within the committees and sectors of vital importance, thus insuring that each activity of the basic units, committees and sectors is carried out smoothly and effectively. Efforts to develop the party and improve the quality of party members have been carried out in an urgent and positive manner. As a result, we have established basic organizations of the party in virtually all agencies, units and localities (including at places in the remote mountains where there once were no party members) to serve as the nuclei leading the revolutionary movements of the masses. In the process of building these organizations, we have lowered the average age of the corps of party members and the various party committees and improved the leadership skill, the fighting strength, the economic management qualifications and the technical qualifications of the various party committee echelons and the state apparatus from the provincial to the basic levels. The mass organizations have been further strengthened and solidified. In particular, we have given full attention to building the fighting strength, the dynamism and the creativity of the basic organizations of the party while gradually defining the duties and methods of operation of the basic organizations of the party within the different sectors and fields of economic and social activity and selecting and appointing the right persons as core leadership cadres at basic units.

We have also been gradually carrying out the party's strategic task of building the districts and strengthening the district level, developing it into a comprehensive management-planning level that has its own budget, a level that manages production, circulation and distribution, looks after the material and spiritual needs of the people, maintains political security and social order well, helps to strengthen the national defense system and works to develop the districts into military fortresses. We consider building district party organizations that meet the standards of a "solid and strong district party organization" to lie at the heart of building the districts. We have given our attention to assigning additional cadres who possess good political qualities and the necessary skills to the district level in order to make it strong enough to regulate and manage the economy and society within the district, thereby truly making the district the base for the development of the basic units. We have taken positive steps to strengthen and build the basic units, especially the basic organizations of the party, to insure that more and more party organizations and chapters meet the standards of being a "pure, solid and strong" organization and serve as the solid nucleus leading the revolutionary movements of the masses.

To develop upon the experiences described above, we will further intensify the building of the party and make the party organization truly strong and solid politically, ideologically and organizationally in order to insure that each revolutionary task in the new stage is completed in an excellent manner. Efforts will be focused on strengthening and building the basic units (of the party organization, government and mass organizations), eliminating the problem of weak and deficient basic units, uniformly improving all basic units and insuring that the vast majority of the basic organizations of the party are pure, solid and strong. We will also do a better job of assigning

responsibilities to the districts in order to create the conditions for them to take the initiative in socio-economic management on the district level. Larger investments will be made in the mountain districts so that they can do a better job of encouraging the ethnic minorities to adopt settled lifestyles and join collective production and can utilize and develop their strengths, especially the forest products industry. We will gain a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of socialist industrialization within the context of our country's situation and characteristics, within the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, and successfully implement the party's economic development line so that agriculture truly becomes the front of foremost importance, truly becomes the springboard for every economic and social activity and the grain problem is thoroughly resolved. At the same time, we will step up our industrial production (including small industry and the handicraft trades) in order to provide agriculture with better and more effective support. A high percentage of our manpower, sources of capital and materials will be devoted to grain production in order to promote the practice of intensive cultivation and establish high yield fields. At the same time, we will increase the amount of area under cultivation through multicropping, the clearing of land and the restoration of fields to production in an effort to insure that we meet the total grain output targets established under the plans for 1985 and subsequent years. Assistance will be provided to sandy, coastal areas, mainly in the form of grain, so that efforts there can be vigorously redirected toward the production of industrial and export crops. Importance will be attached to developing the production of export crops in the hills and mountains and providing raw materials to industry. In the immediate future, the industrial sector (which includes small industry and the handicraft trades) will endeavor to increase the sources of export goods and attach special importance to the problem of product quality in order to eventually eliminate the production of poor quality products, which constitute a source of major waste to the national economy and affect the daily lives of the people. We will improve our efforts in circulation, distribution and market management, insure that the state controls the majority of money and goods, stabilize prices and overcome the negative phenomena within society.

The conditions needed to perform the economic tasks described above are capital, supplies, raw materials and equipment. The best way to import supplies, equipment and so forth is to export products of our own. Therefore, we will attach special importance to export activities. A movement to produce export goods will be launched throughout the party and among all the people. All economic sectors, all districts and basic units (including the basic units in the countryside, state-operated economic units, units within small industry and the professional handicraft trades and families) must adopt plans for organizing the production of export goods.

In strict compliance with the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee, we will restructure the economy along rational lines, establish a suitable management system, vigorously uphold the right of collective ownership of the laboring people at each basic unit, within each locality and within each sector and mobilize the combined strength of the entire province in order to establish all the conditions needed to bring about a strong change in socio-economic activities.

Quang Nam-Da Nang, the home of "the loyal, brave and tenacious leaders in the fight to kill the Americans," is determined to be more worthy of the praise and awards of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, more worthy of the sacrifices made by our compatriots and comrades in the two wars of resistance, the sacrifices being made today by our compatriots and comrades who are fighting to defend the frontier of the fatherland night and day. These are the sentiments, are the practical actions by which the party organization and people of the province will celebrate the major holidays of the country and commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of our beloved birthplace.

7809

CSO: 4209/284

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

BOND SALES--To date, 14 of the 40 provinces, municipalities and special zone directly subordinate to the central level have exceeded their projected 1983-1984 bond sales. Many other localities have met 80 percent or more of their projections. However, more than a few places have permitted a number of businessmen in industry and commerce to postpone or reduce their industrial or commercial tax payments and use the money to buy bonds instead. A similar practice exists with regard to depositing money in savings accounts at the bank. Businessmen in industry and commerce are being allowed to open accounts into which they make deposits once every 2 or 3 days. But at the end of the month or year, the bank prohibits them from withdrawing their money because it must show large deposits in savings accounts in order to record an achievement. Buying bonds, paying business taxes and depositing money in socialist savings accounts are measures that help the state to control the flow of money. All of these measures must be implemented well and yield increasingly high results. Money should not be taken from one place and put in another just to record an artificial achievement that is of no benefit to the state whatsoever. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Feb 85 p 2] 7809

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY EXPANDS SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Nang Thu of the Ministry of Home Trade: "Service Activities in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] A major transformation in the marketing cooperative sector of Ho Chi Minh City in recent years has been that in addition to making progress with regard to commercial organization and activity the service activities have also made outstanding advances. To date, nearly 300 of 324 subprecinct and village marketing cooperatives have service activities in many different organizational and managerial forms and on many different scales in seven sectors consisting of 18 trades. The service activities of the marketing cooperatives have gradually become a strength and have been increasingly tied in with the needs of the cooperative members and working people.

The rapid, strong growth and the above-mentioned initial results that were attained were due above all to the correct, resolute guidance and specific contents of the municipality. The organization of service activities by the marketing cooperatives is regarded as an emulation standard when considering the granting of "advanced unit" and "socialist labor" team or unit titles.

The city has also stipulated that if a precinct or district is to achieve the "advanced unit" title it must be a precinct or district in which there are many subprecinct and village marketing cooperatives which do a good job of organizing the development and activities of services.

The Municipal Marketing Cooperative Management Board has also set forth requirements and principles regarding the service activities of the cooperatives. For example, adhering to the price framework stipulated by the Commercial Service and the relevant sectors; managing commercial incomes and fulfilling stipulated obligations toward the state; having suitable incomes for the workers so that they will continually improve the quality of service and be content to do the work for a long time; and operate without suffering losses, with the immediate goal of recovering capital.

At present the widespread form in organizing the service activities of the marketing cooperatives in Ho Chi Minh City is to enter into joint operations

or form cooperatives with workers who have service skills. On the basis of the subprecinct cooperative labor associations, the marketing cooperatives select a number of individual handicraft workers who are truly skilled and have professional ethics with who to enter into joint operations or cooperatives.

According to a survey of 15 subprecinct marketing cooperatives in precincts 3 and 11 in the city proper, and in Phu Nhuan and Binh Thuan precincts in the outskirts are precincts which have done a good job of organizing service activities. In those places it is evident that the forms and contents of joint operations or cooperation between the precinct marketing cooperatives and individual workers are as follows: with regard to individual handicraft workers who have a house and equipment, the marketing cooperatives hire them at prices fixed by the state, with consideration given to the actual situation of vocational equipment and tools in order to adjust prices to a level acceptable by both sides. Depreciation is calculated every month depending on the level of use. In many instances the two sides contribute capital and in places the handicraft workers invest capital to build new installations or repair existing ones so that they can be appropriate to the requirement of expanding commercial operations. If the workers lack trade tools they can be provided in that manner. If the worker doesn't have a house the marketing cooperative rents a house or builds a new one. More than 80 percent of the area used for service activities and about 75 percent of the value of trade tools of the marketing cooperative were contributed by the workers in joint operation and cooperation forms.

With regard to management and distribution in service activities, most of the marketing cooperatives implement either the division or management contracting systems in order to strengthen the workers' sense of responsibility in managing property and commerce, observe the principle of distribution according to labor, and encourage the workers to improve the quality of service and fully utilize their labor time in service work. With regard to services which require the use of materials, such as tailoring, barbering and hairstyling, and catering and refreshments, or with regard to service installations which were rented or built by the cooperative but the trade tools of which still belong to the workers, the division method is used. Depending on the specific form of the service, the division may be three-sevenths or two-thirds of the total income. The cooperatives are responsible for paying taxes, for depreciation of buildings, for utility expenses, and for management expenses. After deducting for the secondary materials they have purchased, the part distributed to workers is divided up according to the work days and hours they have contributed and the vocational level of each person.

The system of contracting out management is applied with regard to such repair trades as the repair of bicycles and motorcycles, wooden items, houses, sheetmetal and steel items, or refrigeration, or service installations with only one or two workers. The marketing cooperatives determine the level of income from services and a number of rational expenditures for material (replacement parts and components are calculated in the sales column and are accounted for separately). The incomes of the workers are calculated according to the contracted unit price norm. For example, the worker receives 50 to 80 dong for every 100 dong of income from services. Workers who violate

the stipulated policies and regulations will be punished depending on the seriousness of the violation. If an installation attains the income norm the cooperative will pay it salaries according to the same scale as personnel of the state bases. If it surpasses the norm and commits no violations it will be awarded according to a progressive scale.

The service activities of the marketing cooperatives in Ho Chi Minh City are developing rapidly and have begun to win the confidence of the people. But there are still a few problems with regard to organization and prices which the city and the marketing cooperative sector must be concerned with promptly resolving in order to quickly put those activities on stable, solid basis.

5616

CSO: 4209/324

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TAN AN VILLAGE SETS UP RETIREMENT FUND

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Binh An: "At Tan An Village in Hai Hung Province: 'Retirement Funds', a New Form of Saving"]

[Text] After 10 years of saving, the Tan An village, Nam Thanh District, Hai Hung Province had more than 870 tons of paddy in its distribution fund. All of that rice should have been distributed according to the quality and number of workdays of each cooperative member. But "to leave it alone is to be rich and to divide it up is to be poor," and because the quality of workdays and number of workers changed every year it was impossible to distribute the rice uniformly among people to whom the cooperative had contracted land. In order to use that fund rationally and fairly, the People's Committee of Tan An Village, with the concurrence of the cooperative member delegates, decided to change that socialist savings fund into a labor protection fund, called in brief a "retirement fund," from which everyone benefitted.

The cooperative includes 4,000 people and 2,000 workers, including 1,200 principal workers. The village calculated the value of paddy distributed to all primary and secondary workers. Each person was to receive 40 kgs of paddy valued at 25 dong per kg. Anyone needing to withdraw paddy paid the cooperative 1,000 dong in cash. The unclaimed rice was delivered to the state granary. The money obtained from the sale -- more than 2 million dong -- was deposited in long-term 5 year savings accounts and earned interest of 60,000 dong a month. From that initial principal, every year Tan An earns 720,000 dong to add to the original deposit, or deposits it in long-term savings accounts. Tan An has calculated that a cooperative member who has passed the working age (over 61 for a man and over 56 for a woman) will receive an average pension of 70 dong a month. Key leadership cadres in the village who have actively participated in the work for 10 years or more will receive a monthly pension of at most 140 percent, or at least 120 percent, of 70 dong. Cooperative members are divided into three categories depending on how much they have contributed to the cooperative: the highest category receives 100 percent, those in the average category receive 70 percent, and those in the lowest category receive 40 percent, of the 70 dong norm. That form of benefit serves to teach and encourage everyone to remain close to the cooperative, fulfill their obligations, and do a good job of carrying out the stands and policies of the Party regarding the building of a new socialist countryside.

Tan An's labor protection savings account increases every year, in part because interest is added to the capital and in part because once they reach working age everyone pays 1,000 dong every harvest to receive the benefit in the future. In January 1985 Tan An began to receive interest from that savings account and distributed 35,000 dong among the 2,000 workers. The remainder was redeposited.

With that method of building and using capital, within a period of only a week Tan An village increased its savings account to 4 million dong in the "retirement fund" and 400,000 dong in the protection fund. Tan An created a new way of saving money which benefits both the nation and itself.

5616

CSO: 4209/325

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAI PHONG UNIFIES MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Minh Son: "Hai Phong Unifies Market Management"]

[Text] Goods which meet the consumer needs of more than 1.2 million people in the municipality of Hai Phong are obtained primarily from the following sources: goods supplied by the central echelon, goods made locally by state production installations, collectives, and families, and goods supplied by economic alliances in a number of localities in the country, especially in Ho Chi Minh City and in the southern provinces. Another important source of goods is exporting and importing. In addition, an important part of the goods are purchased from other than state commercial sources.

At one time many organs in the municipality controlled, managed, distributed, and sold those goods. In the wards and districts there were even some subwards, villages, organs, and enterprises, which did not conduct business in correct accordance with their functions. Some places formed their own "merchandise funds" to exchange or sale. That situation led to competition in buying and selling in some localities; many goods of the same specifications, quality, style, and utilization value sold at different prices.

In order to bring an end to the situation of unorganized commerce, recently the municipal party committee and people's committee took a number of steps to unify the management, purchasing, and distribution of goods. The municipality's representative office in Ho Chi Minh City was rectified and a number of cadres who had a sense of responsibility and strong consciousness of organization and discipline were sent to strengthen it. The organs and sectors needing to buy goods in the south had to obtain the approval of the Municipal People's Committee and had to work through the municipality's representative office. The local Commercial Service and Federation of Tourism Corporations were combined to form the Commercial-Tourism Service to perform the function of unifying management and receiving and doing business in the principal sources of goods. The municipal commercial-tourism sector and federation of marketing cooperatives signed two-way purchasing contracts with more than 150 agricultural cooperatives, dozens of state production bases, and a number of localities in other parts of the nation, and sent tens of millions of dong worth of materials and goods to the production bases. Therefore, in February 1985 the total value of locally purchased goods (not

counting grain) amounted to 84.5 million dong, 21.8 percent of the first quarter plan and an increase of 49.2 percent over the same period last.

However, the circulation of goods in Hai Phong is still slow. The sectors are working together to resolve a number of problems regarding prices so that those goods can quickly reach the hands of the consumers.

5616

CS0: 4209/325

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL: IMPROVE ECONOMIC CONTRACTING, STATE ARBITRATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Improving Economic Contracting and State Arbitration"]

[Text] Economic contracts are a basic structural element of the new management system. They are a legal form of exchanging goods in the organized and planned socialist commodity economy based on public ownership of the means of production. Economic contracts are legal documents voluntarily signed by socialist economic organizations with adequate subject capabilities based on the principles of [mutual] satisfaction and mutual benefits. The contracts clearly stipulate each side's rights and obligations in carrying on an economic activity based on the production and business enterprise plans of the two sides. Exchanging products through economic contracts must be carried on based on value in order to ensure the interests of those signing the contract. Economic contracts are the natural result of the influence that the laws of a planned expansion of the national economy and the laws of value have on each other. When a contract is signed, the sides involved put their interests, as manifested in the contract, in accord with the interests of all of society, as manifested in the planning documents. Because of this, to manage the economy and carry on planning satisfactorily, economic contract activities must be guided well. And to do that, state arbitration on economic matters must be carried on satisfactorily.

By implementing the resolutions of the party, particularly the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the CPV Central committee, economic contracting and state economic arbitration have gradually been strengthened, and they have actively contributed to formulating and implementing plans and relating the plans to economic accounting and socialist business enterprise. However, because of not understanding things, some units and localities have not given adequate attention to guiding economic contracting or to organizing state arbitration on economic matters. At these places, the production and business installations frequently encounter difficulties in manifesting the right to take the initiative, and they do not organize signing and implementing contracts well in order to safeguard their economic accounting interests. These units are disorganized and passive in determining product plans and in formulating and implementing plans. They often have to carry on business activities

based on higher-echelon administrative orders. Also, the management organizations cannot control the business relationships of the production installations. The result is that goods stagnate, enterprises lack operating capital and many other negative effects cause production to stagnate.

The new economic management system requires that the initiative and creativity of the production installations be manifested. At the same time, this requires great discipline and a sense of responsibility. Industry must not be promoted at the expense of order and discipline, and conversely, maintaining order and discipline must not be done at the expense of limiting or restricting the creativity of the production installations. Thus, economic contracting must be organized and managed well in order to clarify the responsibilities of each element and economic organization, including the responsibilities of the organizations that control the sectors and localities. To maintain planning, contract and financial discipline, the management and business enterprise organizations must implement the legal contract system correctly and strengthen the activities of the state economic arbitration organizations so that they can monitor, control and supervise the implementation of the economic contract system and resolve disputes. The state economic arbitration organizations at the various echelons and in the sectors must strengthen--in terms of both number and quality--the regulatory and preventive activities (propaganda, guidance and control) and the activities to resolve disputes in order to help the business enterprise organizations overcome the difficulties promptly, improve economic contracting, contribute to strengthening initiative and heightening responsibility and improve distribution and circulation based on the requirements of the new economic management system.

Doing things at one's own convenience and making mistakes in implementing the contracts, including materials and energy supply contracts and product distribution contracts, will not only cause difficulties and obstacles for an enterprise but also influence the economic system and lead to disaster in production and circulation. Because of this, while regarding prevention as primary, conditions must be created to guide and help the various sides resolve the difficulties in a rational and legal manner. The state economic arbitration organizations must actively coordinate things with other state management organizations, inspect things and discover violations and take appropriate action in cases resulting from a lack of responsibility or the lack of a spirit of socialist cooperation. This must be done in order to clarify the responsibilities of each organization and unit and to maintain order and discipline in implementing the new economic management system.

Implementing the new economic management system requires that the state arbitration activities be directed toward helping the economic bases establish a strong legal foundation for using the economic levers and commodity-cash relationship through signing and implementing contracts in order to organize business enterprise and economic accounting effectively, block disperson, doing things at one's own convenience and abandoning the principle of concentrated and unified management, ensure and promote

linkage, make full use of the sources of materials and exploit every potential and strength to produce additional goods for society. Attention must be given to building model units in doing the contract work in order to implement the formula of linking things and formulating and implementing the plans of the production installations.

The party committee echelons and the leading authorities must strengthen leadership, regularly inspect the economic contract and state arbitration activities and guide revamping the organizations and assigning cadres with adequate political quality and legal and managerial standards so that the state arbitration organizations in their locality and sector are capable of carrying out the tasks assigned them.

Under the all-round leadership of the party committee echelons, providing guidance in coordinating things between the state economic arbitration organizations and the internal affairs and economic organizations is a basic factor that makes use of the integrated strength of the management apparatus with the aim of manifesting the effect of economic contracting and state arbitration in implementing the new economic management system.

11943

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16 May 1985

MARKETING STALLS SELL GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT, GAIN MORE CUSTOMERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Minh Son: "Haiphong: Flexible Marketing Stalls"]

[Text] Recently, the Haiphong municipal marketing cooperative sector opened stalls at the Sat market to buy and sell handicrafts at mutually agreeable prices.

These stalls have agreed to sell goods on consignment or to purchase the goods, including very valuable items such as sewing machines, radio receivers, watches, fur jackets and woolen materials and common consumer goods such as needles and thread. These stalls buy and sell goods using the principle of "fair purchase, fair sale." Customers who do not want to sell their goods directly can have the stall sell the goods for them on consignment. If consigned goods are sold within 1 month, the stall receives a commission of 5 percent, or 10 percent for 2 months, based on the price originally agreed on by the seller and the stall. To date, almost all of the goods placed on consignment have been sold within 1 month; very few have had to be returned. The bills of sale clearly show the diverse nature of those who sell goods on consignment. Seamen who have just arrived, families that have relatives living abroad or in Ho Chin Minh City who have sent them gifts and people who have clothes, bicycle tires, rubber sandals and other items that have never been used or who no longer have any use for these items bring in goods to sell them. In the past, such goods were taken to the "open-air markets," where "smugglers" purchased the goods at a low price and resold them at a high price.

Other customers who come to these stalls include cadres, workers and civil servants who bring in handicrafts made at home. But the store personnel do not just sit around waiting for customers to bring in goods; they go to the quarters and alleys looking for items to buy. The stalls now have hundreds of centers, and thousands of people are familiar with them. One woman in Hong Bang Ward used to sell goods that she no longer used to merchants, but now she sells them to the stores. She prefers this since she doesn't have to worry about losing money or taking a loss. The activities of the stalls at the Sat Market that

buy and sell handicrafts at flexible prices contribute to supplementing the business enterprise and service network. Business operations are flexible. However, the stores do not follow the market. They do not pay low prices for goods, which would hurt the sellers, and then sell at a high price, which would hurt the buyers. That explains why more and more people are coming to the stalls and why fewer and fewer people are doing business at the privately-operated stores near there.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOCIALIST COMMERCE GAINS GROUND IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City: Two Retail Stores of Socialist Commerce for Every 1,000 People"]

[Text] The commercial sector in Ho Chi Minh City has been controlling more and more goods, with industrial goods, farm commodities and foods having increased by 19-29 percent over the same period last year. The quantities of goods controlled through its cooperation with the private business people alone amounted to more than 4 billion dong. As a result, the socialist commerce has been able not only to ensure supplying goods in fixed quantities to people on the payrolls but also to sell additional goods to the policy-approved recipients at guaranteed-business prices. So far the retailed goods have often accounted for 71.2 percent of the total retail sales in the entire sector. A household has been allowed to buy an average of 800 dong per month.

The service activities have also shown considerable changes in both the scope of such business and its organization. So far the commercial sector of the municipality has had 14 district and precinct service corporations, with 379 service centers and 30 times more receipts from services than in the last year; these corporations like the ones in the 1st and 10th Precincts have gradually affected the privately-operated services.

The fact that the leadership over retail sales, manpower adjustment and coordination of different commercial levels were strengthened has raised retail sales on the organized market to 46.1 percent of the total sales on the social market, with the commercial sector alone accounting for 32.7 percent. The sector as a whole has 8,648 sales centers, or an average of 2.1 centers per 1,000 people.

The sector has completed the investigation and examination for issuance of certificates of registration of 78 percent of the households that had registered

their industrial and commercial businesses and has basically completed the transformation of the business of selling pork, beef and buffalo meat. It has organized 87 cooperative-business stores in the central areas of the municipality, with 1,404 households participating in them. It has selected and employed 4,606 private business people. All market management boards have been consolidated and strengthened. There presently are 2,473 sales teams consisting of 34,033 small-business people. In large markets like Ben Thanh, An Dong, Binh Tay, etc., market commercial corporations have been established and for the first time their management boards have switched from being in charge of administrative and economic management to taking care of business management.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW FACE OF BEN THANH MARKET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Ninety percent of Stores Belong to Socialist Commerce"]

[Text] This year on Tet and the first days of spring, the Ben Thanh market in Ho Chi Minh City is drawing large and joyous crowds which are more orderly than in previous years. Inside and outside, the market is well decorated. Most beautiful are those items of merchandise which have been reformed and rearranged for convenient buying and selling. Ninety percent of the stores belong to the state commerce and to trade cooperatives. The remaining private general merchandise stores are limited to a few booths. Customers can easily identify the socialist commerce which really occupies the whole market, regulating prices and providing almost all consumer goods for the people's daily needs as well as for Tet. Around the market no longer are there scenes of buying and selling on pavements and street lanes. In front of the market are stores of processed foods, candies and cookies of the food business company and the colorful general merchandise stores of comprehensive retail companies, farm products companies and village and district trade cooperative companies.

Within the market, goods are abundant and displayed in an orderly manner for sale in booths ranging from fresh and processed foods to fruits and vegetables, general merchandise, cultural products, cloth and thread, and readymade clothing. Customers are no longer concerned about being misled by counterfeit goods, while private products cannot be mistaken for state or cooperative merchandise. Generally speaking, prices are relatively stable in Ho Chi Minh City and in Ben Thanh market. The socialist trade stores all have price lists, and customers can select goods they wish to buy. The prestige of socialist commerce is being enhanced by the friendly and dedicated attitude of the salesgirls. The face of Ben Thanh market, a large market at the center of Ho Chi Minh City, is really changing anew, demonstrating our growing socialist commerce's mastery of the market.

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AGRICULTURE

GIA LAI-KON TUM SAID TO MAKE ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Ksor Kron, Secretary of the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Provincial Party Committee; "Ten Years, a Big Step Forward"]

[Text] The people of Gia Lai-Kon Tum are very proud that in two resistance wars against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists their province was a solid base area of the revolution. In those two wars the ethnic groups in the province achieved many outstanding feats of arms and, along with the entire nation, contributed to winning total victory and writing a new page of history for the Vietnamese people and the ethnic minority people in Gia Lai-Kon Tum. In this new phase the people of Gia Lai-Kon Tum are once again manifesting courage, diligence, and creativity in achieving new accomplishments.

Gia Lai-Kon Tum is a province with very great economic potential, but because of the historical and social circumstances the lives of the more than 300,000 ethnic minority people are still backward. They practice shifting cultivation and habitation, engage in subsistence cultivation, and do not have enough food to eat or clothing to wear. Practically all of them are illiterate, diseases and superstition are still widespread, etc. Most of the Vietnamese living in the province are poor people who were sent there by the enemy. Most of them earned their living from the war, serving either as mercenaries or in the control apparatus. Furthermore, in the two wars, especially in the anti-U.S. resistance war, Gia Lai-Kon Tum was the scene of fierce fighting and suffered heavy destruction. When it was liberated the province had no material-technical bases, there were very few people with strong technical skills, transportation facilities were poor, land was abandoned, the land was full of bombs and mines, etc. Therefore, immediately after the liberation Gia Lai-Kon Tum had to be concerned with both consolidating security and carrying out urgent tasks.

The task of ending hunger, not only among the 300,000 ethnic minority people but also among a majority of Vietnamese in the province, was placed in the forefront. During the first month after the liberation the province began hundreds of projects to clear wasteland and reclaim land by both mechanized and manual means. Combining land reclamation with water conservancy and the creation of wet rice paddies is an urgent task in both the short range and the

long range. To date the province has cleared or reclaimed nearly 90,000 hectares and increased the cultivated area from 17,000 hectares in 1975 to 130,000 hectares in 1984, including tens of thousands of two-crop rice land. The province has also built 140 medium and small irrigation projects, in combination with more than 1,000 small water conservancy projects to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares of land. Because of the rapid expansion of the cultivated area, within only 3 years the province had essentially ended the chronic hunger among the ethnic minority people. In recent years, the per capita grain output in the province has amounted to more than 300 kgs annually. Gia Lai-Kon Tum, which had lacked food, has advanced to meeting its need for grain and fulfilling its obligation to the state, with some surplus. In addition to increasing its cultivated area, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has paid all-out attention to intensive cultivation, especially of grain. The introduction of scientific-technical to the ethnic minority areas is very complicated and difficult and must be persistently and cleverly carried out step by step. Many cooperatives and production collectives of the ethnic minority people have proved to be expert in plowing and harrowing, selecting varieties, practicing intensive cultivation, and protecting vegetation. There are more and more models of 5 to 10 ton yields every year, such as Dien Binh, An Phu, Doan Ket, Sa Binh, Phu Loi, Dac La, etc. Especially, for several consecutive years Sa Thay District has attained average yields of eight or nine tons per hectare. The cooperatives and production collectives in the province have instituted the contracting of final output to workers in cultivation, animal husbandry, and secondary trades, and has attained encouraging results.

In addition to using grain as a starting point, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has brought into play its strengths regarding land and climate by growing industrial crops and raising livestock in the state, collective, and family sectors. By 1984 the province had more than 4,000 hectares of rubber, tea, and coffee and tens of thousands of hectares of short-term industrial crops, such as peanuts, sugarcane, tobacco, sesame, red beans, vervain, etc. In 1984 there were 137,000 water buffaloes and cattle, which had increased by seven to eight percent a year, and the other kinds of livestock and poultry developed rapidly. During the past several years the province has also encouraged the raising of fish, goats, horses, bees, chickens, etc. With the increasing of the industrial crop area and the strong development of animal husbandry, the face of agriculture changed notably. Many sources of income were created and there were additional goods to export and consume.

An accomplishment of great political and economic significance is that during the past 10 years more than 230,000 ethnic minority people have adopted fixed cultivation and habitation, and more than 100,000 people have arrived from the lowland provinces to develop new economic zones. On the basis of fixed cultivation and habitation, the province has carried out the transformation of agriculture and set up of 90 cooperatives and more than 1,000 production collectives. Including the production solidarity teams, the collective livelihood forms encompass more than 65 percent of the workers, nearly 60 percent of the cultivated land, and most of the important production tools.

Forests are one of the province's strengths. Although the forests were heavily damaged in the war, they are still a valuable natural resource, especially in the initial phase of building an economic foundation. Forests

are a source for creating capital rapidly and inexpensively. During the past several years Gia Lai-Kon Tum has paid attention to exploiting forests rationally and scientifically and has both obtained wood and fully utilized such secondary products as pharmaceuticals, rattan, vines, bamboo shoots, honey, oil, resin, etc., in order to process export goods and consumer goods. In the future Gia Lai-Kon Tum will exploit its fauna, which are very rich with retard to variety and numbers, to make products, so that the forests will always be a rich source of enrichment for the province. The party organization of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province issued a resolution on building and developing forestry and set forth many positive measures for protecting forests, especially restricting the destruction of forests to make slash-burn fields, and for elevating the improvement of forests and afforestation to a strategic position. Recently the rate of afforestation in Gia Lai-Kon Tum has increased every year. In 1984 the province surpassed the afforestation plan assigned it by the central level by 307 percent, which was nearly a 10-fold increase over the previous year. The struggle goal between now and 2000 is to plant ground cover on open areas and denuded hillsides. In order to fully exploit its potential and protect its forests, Gia Lai-Kon Tum is assigning forest areas to collectives and cooperative member families in many appropriate forms.

In the industrial sphere, the province has also achieved encouraging accomplishments. Starting from zero the province, with the aid of the central level and the efforts of the locality, has built more than 30 factories and enterprises; a shop to carry out major truck overhauls with a capacity of 500 trucks a year, and cement, brick and tile, wood veneer, pottery, and other plants. Along with more than 100 cooperatives and small industry-handicrafts production teams, it produces a number of important goods to serve exports and consumption by the people. After the liberation transportation, especially rural roads, became an urgent requirement. Therefore, the province has paid attention to building road and bridges as well as mechanized and nonmechanized transportation facilities. In a period of 10 years it opened dozens of interprovincial and interdistrict roads and, relying on the labor of the people, built more than 7,000 kms of dirt roads and upgraded roads. An especially important road is Route 18. That road creates conditions for shipping exports and aid goods from Gia Lai-Kon Tum to Attopeu tens of times more rapidly.

In addition to economic development, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has paid special attention to eliminating illiteracy and elevating the cultural and spiritual lives of the people, especially in the ethnic minority areas. Because of the actual conditions and circumstances, the province regards the ideological-cultural revolution as an important task in the present phase and receives priority so that it can keep a step ahead in development and create conditions for carrying out the revolution in production relations and the scientific-technical revolution. Because of that appropriate policy, after only a short period of time Gia Lai-Kon Tum has been recognized as a province which has eliminated illiteracy, improved the cultural lives of the ethnic minority people, advanced very rapidly in comparison to the past, and gradually eliminated backward practices. In addition, the public health work has received attention and the public health network has been extended down to the

hamlet and village level. Malaria, dysentery, cholera, etc., about which the people were worried in the past, have been increasingly restricted and gradually eliminated.

Tens years is not a long period of time, but with all-out efforts and correct guidance, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has taken a long step forward. In the future there will continue to be many difficulties, but the ethnic minority people in the province will bring into play its fine traditions in combat and labor to to achieve even greater accomplishments.

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16 May 1985

AGRICULTURE

HUNG HA DISTRICT DEVELOPS NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 85 pp 2, 4

[Article: "Developing New Economic Zones"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1985 Hung Ha District in Thai Binh Province formed a group of cadres made up of village party and governmental leadership cadres headed by the secretary of the district party committee to go to the mountain-region provinces to survey the land. Then it arranged for the people to go to develop new economic zones. Because of the specific plan and incentive policy the cadres and people responded positively. By 20 February 268 families in the district, totalling 1,258 people and including 512 workers and 12 party members, had gone to develop the new economic zones in Lai Chau and Gia Lai-Kon Tum provinces.

The villages of Hong Ninh, Diep Nong, Tan Hoa, Van Lang, and Tan Le have the best movement. With the current group the district party committee and people's committee assigned the Viet Hung cooperative the task of training 45 handicraft workers so that they could be sent to Dien Bien, Hung Ha's sister district, to build a pottery installation to serve the people.

In March Hung Ha sent 100 families totalling 550 people to develop a new economic zone in Gia Lai-Kon Tum.

The Hieu Liem state forest (of the Dong Nai Forestry Service) has four population clusters and more than 150 families. Deep in the forest, many difficulties were encountered in educating the children of cadres, workers, and civil servants of the state forest. Many children dropped out of school.

Faced with that situation, in addition to a nursery school class, a first grade class, and a second grade class, the state farm built a local general school with five grades, grades one to five, which was attended by more than 200 children, including those of the cadres and workers working at the Tri An hydroelectric project. In order to create conditions for on-the-spot study, especially for children living in the village, the state forest build a dormitory at the school. On Monday and Saturday every week the state forest transports the children to the school and back to their families. The school's teaching aides and teachers look after living conditions at the school.

Hieu Liem has also done a good job of supplementary education, from grade six to grade nine, and of conducting foreign language classes for cadres, workers, and civil servants of the state forest. To date nearly 200 cadres, workers, and civil servants have attended the classes.

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AGRICULTURE

WATER CONSERVANCY PROMOTED IN MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Water Conservancy Sector Serves Production and Life in Mekong Delta"]

[Text] Every year about 1.4 million hectares in the Mekong Delta are inundated, 1.88 million hectares are affected by alum, and about .7 million hectares are affected by saline water. The network of hydrology stations is very sparse and topographical maps are still in short supply. The Ministry of Water Conservancy, making use of modern facilities, has used aerial photography to determine the extent of inundation and alluvium deposits in the Mekong Delta. Since 1980 the Planning Institute of the Ministry of Water Conservancy has studied and researched the various kinds of aerial and satellite photographs of Vietnam and the world taken over the Mekong Delta in the past and recently. During the major flood at the end of 1978 airplanes took rather complete photographs of the flood levels in many areas. The Ministry of Water Conservancy also mobilized hundreds of cadres of the Planning Institute and the localities to use simple facilities to survey the vegetation and accumulate data to supplement the data collected from airplanes and maps.

After 5 years the Planning Institute of the Ministry of Water Conservancy completed its initial study of the basic characteristics of the hydrology of the Mekong Delta. The Institute determined the limits of the inundated area, and distinguished between the muddy water area and the clear water area in order to determine which areas had been flooded by river water and which had been flooded by local rainfall. It determined which areas were deeply flooded and which were flooded to shallow depths, determined the degree of salinity and acidity of the water at each time and in each place, and so forth.

On the basis of that scientific data the Ministry of Water Conservancy has, along with the Mekong Delta provinces, grasped the changing laws of annual flooding and of cycles extending over many years and the situation of drought, acidity, and salinity in many areas, and has taken active steps to arrange production seasons with rational crop structures in order to limit difficulties caused by nature. The water conservancy sector also has plans to take the initiative in dredging river mouths, dig additional canals and ditches, and ensure drainage and irrigation in each area.

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AGRICULTURE

STATUS OF WINTER-SPRING CROPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Nation Plants More Than 1,728,000 Hectares of Winter-Spring Rice, Attains 98.7 Percent of the Plan Norm; Rice Develops Well But Nearly 200,000 Hectares Affected by Insects and Diseases; Vegetable, Subsidiary Food Crop, and Industrial Crop Areas Attain Only 50 Percent of the Plan Norm"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department and the Ministry of Agriculture, as of 15 March the nation had planted 1,728,775 hectares of winter-spring rice, 98.7 percent of the plan norm and an increase of 10.7 percent over the same period last year. The northern provinces attained 97.1 percent of the plan norm (the Red River Delta attained 96.5 percent) and the south attained 105 percent of the plan norm (the Mekong Delta attained 115.5 percent).

In general, the winter-spring rice is developing well. However, in the southern provinces 140,000 hectares have been damaged by insects, an increase over the same period last year of more than 39,000 hectares. In the northern provinces the rice is growing uniformly but about 50,000 hectares, largely in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Binh Tri Thien, are infested by rice blast and rice hispa, and nearly 200,000 hectares lack water. The northern provinces have mobilized labor and shifted over strongly to tending the winter-spring rice, mainly weeding the rice, raking mud, applying additional fertilizer to increase the uniformity of the rice, retaining sufficient water to nourish the rice, and eliminating insects and diseases. In addition to tending the final planting of the season and plowing nearly 87,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, the southern provinces have begun to harvest the early winter-spring rice and have harvested 25 percent of the planted area. Yields of the first winter-spring rice planting in the provinces of Cuu Long, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Long An, An Giang, etc., varied from 37.6 to 52.9 quintals per hectare.

As of 15 March the nation had planted more than 700,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops. In comparison to the same period last year, many crops had increased considerably with regard to area: manioc increased 44.3 percent, peanuts increased 40.1 percent, corn increased 22.1 percent, tobacco increased 15.5 percent, etc. However, in comparison to the plan the area planted in vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops amounted to only 50 percent. The period for planting winter-spring vegetables, subsidiary food crop, and industrial crops is about to end. The localities must make good advantage of time and make all-out efforts to plant additional vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops, and meet the planned area norm.

AGRICULTURE

RUBBER CORPORATION HIRES ADDITIONAL ETHNIC MINORITY WORKERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Quang Hoan: "How Has the Mang Giang Rubber Corporation Hired Increasingly Larger Numbers of Ethnic Minority People?"]

[Text] In April 1984 the Mang Giang Rubber Corporation, made up of eight state farms, was formed. Within a few months in that year the corporation surpassed the norms assigned it: it reclaimed 1,000 hectares, afforested 500 hectares, developed 32 hectares of tree nurseries, and contoured the land to prevent erosion.

According to the old ways of doing things, only when a decision had been made to set up a state farm with a "cadre team" were people recruited and brought in from the north or the central provinces, or recruited from localities in the province. Then followed the phases of doing population registration, registration for receiving ration coupons in accordance with the system of building housing, public projects, etc. Only when those things had been completed would land reclamation and the development of tree nurseries be undertaken. Such preparatory tasks were usually stretched out over a year or more before production began. That method achieved no results and many workers returned home, especially the local ethnic minority people. In past years the state farms, state forests, and agricultural-forestry stations and farms in Gia Lai-Kon Tum recruited young men and women of ethnic minority groups as workers. After a time most of the workers returned to their hamlets and villages because they felt that as workers they were tied up with regard to time, they were not accustomed to collective life, and their material lives were not ensured. Therefore, at present those production bases have very few ethnic minority workers.

Gaining experience from labor recruitment during the past several years, the Mang Giang Rubber Corporation found a way to resolve that problem correctly and in a manner appropriate to the local labor forces--ethnic minority people--and began to attain good results. When it was founded the corporation had only 21 cadres, who had been withdrawn from the rubber corporation in Song Be Province to form a "cadre team" for the Mang Giang Rubber Corporation and eight state farms. Just after arriving in the Mang Giang area three cadres in the first group signed a contract to hire workers to create a 2.3-hectare rubber tree nursery. Just after the "cadre team" of the corporation and the

state farms was formed, Mang Giang District appointed comrade Xem, a member of the Ba Na ethnic group, a retired former member of the district people's committee, to serve as deputy director of the corporation and a number of village cadres to serve as deputy directors of the state farms. After that, the recruitment of local workers was not very difficult since the people mobilizing them were local cadres. Of course, at first not all ethnic minority people were enthusiastic toward rubber or liked to be state farm workers. Even a small number of provincial and district cadres believed that ethnic minority workers would return home. Time and the results of work challenged the new working method. The state farms bore the names of villages; each hamlet was organized into a production unit headed by a hamlet cadre; and workers entered state farms but remained at home and work was contracted out to them. Depending on the season, the state farms contracted work to units and workers in clearing wasteland, digging furrows, planting and tending trees, harvesting products. That form of organization and contracting is appropriate to the psychology, life style, and work style of ethnic minority people. Due to the contracting of work norms, the workers take advantage of their idle time and family members help out. The workers often surpass the contracted work norms by 50 percent, while Vietnamese workers surpass their norms only by 20 percent.

Rubber trees require a high technical level, especially in the sappling phase in the period of basic construction. Therefore, the corporation is concerned with providing technical training for workers, especially when ethnic minority people first come into contact with rubber trees. The corporation sent many ethnic minority cadres and workers to take technical training in Song Be Province and held classes to give supplementary training to 1,316 cadres and workers and 26,000 ethnic minority people in the area. The corporation also prepared to bring rubber into the extracurricular activities of general school students. After the workers' technical level was raised through study, the grafting of rubber trees achieved a survival rate of 85 to 95 percent, and many people attained rates of 98 to 99 percent. In some state farms 100 percent of the workers are ethnic minority people, but in everything from tree nursery techniques to planting trees they surpassed the allowable live tree ratio.

The corporation has paid special attention to the customs of the ethnic minority people and created the best conditions for them to gradually adapt to a highly disciplined life of collective labor. At the same time, it has paid attention to the living standards of the workers as well as the ethnic minority people in the area. With the contractual form, the average salary of a worker is about 700 to 800 dong per month. Furthermore, the corporation supplied grain, protective clothing, labor equipment, and industrial goods, and was concerned with the cultural-moral life of the workers. The workers who directly engaged in labor were not the only ones who benefitted from rubber; because of rubber the material and spiritual lives of the people in the area were also improved. Only a few months after it was formed, although it still had few material-technical bases the corporation set aside capital, materials, and labor to build four kilometers of roads to help the people settle, build a dam to retain enough water to irrigate 50 hectares of land, and built three day-care centers and a 40-bed clinic to treat the workers and people in the surrounding area. In addition, the corporation invested capital

for repair work and to provide the locality with four public health stations and many schools, and conducted cultural classes for the ethnic minority people. Many "canteens" were opened in the hamlets to serve the people. Because of such practical acts the ethnic minority people valued and protected the rubber trees even more. In many places the people on their own accord built fences around the hamlets and kept their livestock inside so that they could not harm the rubber trees, discovered and struggled against bad people, and resolutely protected the trees planted near their hamlets. The ethnic minority people truly regard rubber as the common property of society, including themselves.

The recruitment of ethnic minority workers is not a new task for the Mang Giang Rubber Corporation, but the selection and retention of labor by its methods have a strong persuasive force. Of 455 ethnic minority people recruited by the corporation, none has gone home. Indeed, more and more people have applied for admission and people have come from other districts in the province to apply for work. This year the corporation intends to recruit 2,500 workers, 50 to 70 percent of whom will be ethnic minority people, so that it can plant 5,000 hectares of rubber. Between now and 1990 the Mang Giang Rubber Corporation will have 50,000 to 60,000 hectares of rubber. Thus a very large number of workers will be required. It is certain that good results will be attained in "building rubber workers' hamlets." Gia Lai-Kon Tum not only has the Mang Giang Rubber Corporation but has set up the Duc Co, Chu Prong, and Kon Tum rubber corporations. The complete renovation of a large industrial crop area is awaiting the brains and hands of the ethnic minority workers in the Central Highlands and in localities throughout the nation working together to achieve that goal.

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CSO: 4209/325

AGRICULTURE

CU CHI'S NEW MISSION TO MOBILIZE FARM COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, deputy chairman, Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee: "Cu Chi CP's Mission To Mobilize Agriculture Cooperative Movement"]

[Text] Cu Chi is a district in the suburbs of Ho Chi Minh City with the largest amount of arable and cultivated land and the largest number of agricultural households. By the end of 1984 it had completed basic cooperative agriculture.

At the end of 1983 and until June 1984 Cu Chi remained a district which had achieved a medium level of cooperative development. Throughout the district, only 30 percent of the area and 37 percent of agricultural households were engaged in collective operations. The district still had seven marginal villages with about 10 percent collectivized land while one village only had 4 percent. But after only a relatively short period, Cu Chi has progressed to complete basic cooperative agriculture for 79 percent of the cultivated area and 90 percent of the households. Fourteen of the villages have completed collectivization under two forms: collective production and cooperatives. The remaining villages have attained cooperative agriculture from 50 to 70 percent of the area and 60 to 70 percent of the agricultural households.

How does Cu Chi obtain such results?

Cu Chi's great achievement in cooperative agriculture is not alien to the whole revolutionary struggle of its party organization and its people. It symbolizes the correct perception and strong determination of Cu Chi's party organization and people regarding the task of reforming socialism and of cooperative agriculture throughout the district. At the same time, it demonstrates the close, sensitive and creative leadership of party echelons and the people's committees from districts to villages in this task. Briefly speaking, the great results gained by Cu Chi's recent agricultural cooperative movement can be summarized in these words: correct perception, high determination, good leadership.

First, the Cu Chi district party chief and people's committee, especially key comrades, such as the secretary and the chairman, have improved dramatically in their perception and determination; no longer do they leave it completely

to the agricultural reform committee, but directly make and review agricultural reform plans for each village and each cooperative. Wherever difficulties occur key comrades come down directly with solutions.

This change and this way of doing things have positive significance, the determination of the party secretary, the chairman and other key comrades is like an axle that moves the whole party organization. Their determination transforms itself into that of the whole party organization, to become a great force over difficulties, to overcome delays and achieve a new step forward in the cooperative movement throughout the district.

Cu Chi has successfully solved the problem of cadres, the most decisive factor. The district has a cadre project for the cooperative movement at the start, a plan for positive training and improving cadres, it decidedly underwrites training tuitions to place many cadres in central and city schools. The district is doing well from recruitment to development of cadres, thus achieving a high proportion of trained cadre utilization. Among the 4,474 cadres trained for cooperative agriculture in past years, only 92 were mediocre ones who had to be dismissed or transferred to other occupations. In 1984 alone, the district trained 2,855, or 30 percent of the total number of cadres. It assigned 400 cadres to on-the-job training at progressive cooperatives in friendly provinces, and has put into application the acquired experiences. It is determined to remove whole groups of key village cadres incapable of carrying out essential tasks, it does not hesitate to assign a district party chief and eight district cadres to the functions of village secretary and village chief or cooperative director. This determined and daring policy regarding cadres has quietly changed the situation in cooperative agriculture throughout the district, it has especially overcome the long-time mediocrities and delays in a number of villages.

Second, on the basis of education, within the party organization, exemplary cadres and party members are on the front line in the agricultural cooperative movement, to motivate the mass to promote the Cu Chi people's "heroic steel land" revolutionary tradition. Cu Chi has been able to initiate the people's revolutionary activities' surging movement, it has especially boldly imposed the workers' collective mastery. When difficulties have occurred, the district party chief and the people's committee have convened the people to solicit ideas, sometimes people met for three consecutive evenings in almost all district hamlets. Cadres were sent to talk to the people and to listen attentively to their recommendations and comments (similar to the movement "my people listen to what I say and I listen to what my people say" initiated previously by the Saigon students in their struggle) which make the party and the people feel closer, to have understanding and solidarity with each other, and which strengthen the working people's collective mastery. The most difficult and complex problems in the adjustment of arable land and cooperative agriculture which previously seemed to be unsolvable, have found appropriate solutions thanks to such people's meetings.

Third, regarding leadership, Cu Chi is flexible, sensitive, daring in thought,

action and in accepting responsibilities. The party chief and the people's committee readily advocate cooperative agriculture to apply the organization of collective production, linking cooperatives to product contracts, to build up an economic structure model including agriculture, industry, commerce, services and exportation, a model of comprehensive and complete business, with high economic efficiency, simultaneously linking agricultural with industrial and commercial reforms, contribute positively to erasing exploitation by rural private ownership, to push back the activities of private commerce, to manage products, regulate and maintain prices. Positively applying the policy of "state and people working together" Cu Chi mobilized and invested 107 million dong in 1984 to build physical technical facilities, to support the collective economic sector.

Cu Chi's success in the past year is indeed substantial and very important in significance, however it is only a first step success.

Next to this great and fundamental success, Cu Chi's cooperative agriculture movement still has a few remaining difficulties to be overcome for the movement to make solid and complete improvement. In general, cultivation productivity is still low and animal husbandry is not developing proportionately to cultivation. Investments for the building of physical and technical facilities are not noticeable and do not meet the needs of the cooperative movement. It is necessary to improve the newly established production relationships, and to increase the quality of existing cooperatives and production teams, to build up new ones according to the directive: "solid and positive." Appropriate measures and policies are needed to collectivize essential production supplies other than arable land, such as buffaloes and cows, tractors and threshing machines, to assure the high efficiency of production supplies after collectivization.

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AGRICULTURE

NUMBER OF BUFFALOES, COWS IN COUNTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "Compared to the Same Period in 1983, Buffaloes in the Whole Country Number 2,550,000, an Increase of 1.95 Percent; Cows Number 415,000, an Increase of 11.21 Percent"]

[Text] According to the General Directorate of Statistics, as of 1 October 1984 buffaloes in the whole country number 2,550,000 head, which although representing 97.67 percent of the planned objective, shows an increase of 1.95 percent over the same period last year. These include 1,917,000 head in the north, an increase of 0.9 percent; while the south has 633,000 head, an increase of 5.1 percent over the same period last year.

Areas with a rapid rate of increase in buffaloes are: Eastern Plateau, 9 percent; coastal provinces in Central Vietnam, 6 percent; western south Vietnam, 5.7 percent; the Mekong river delta, 4.1 percent, and highlands of north Vietnam, 2.4 percent. Particularly in upland and delta provinces of north Vietnam, buffaloes number only 98 percent of the same period last year. Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Hoanh Lien Son, and Thanh Hao provinces, each has from more than 10,000 to 20,000 buffaloes, with a rate of increase of from 3.2 to 3.8 percent. Buffaloes in the family sector are increasing quite rapidly, from 1,136,000 (in 1983) to 1,236,000 head this year, while in the collective and state enterprise sector the number of buffaloes continues to decline.

Up to the present, the country has more than 1,736,000 buffaloes for ploughing, an increase of 1 percent over 1983. While tractors for plowing and fuel are limited, it is clear that the plowing abilities of buffaloes and cows at this time and in the future are contributing substantially to agricultural production. Due to difficulties in the exchange of buffaloes and cows between regions, the management, care and utilization of these animals are still not good enough, especially in the delta where capital is lacking and the need for buffaloes and cows is acute when an urgent situation develops.

In the whole country there are 2,417,000 cows, surpassing by 6.01 percent the planned objectives, and an increase of 11.21 percent over the same period in 1983. The north alone has 1,009,000 head, an increase of 11.4 percent; the

south has 1,408,000 head, an increase of 11.1 percent compared to the same period last year. Almost all bulls, cows, calves and plowing cows have increased from 3 to 15 percent over last year. Generally speaking all regions show substantial rates of increase: the Red River delta: 19 percent; uplands in the north: 12.7 percent; eastern plateau: 12.5 percent; central seaboard: 11.2 percent; former Zone Four: 10.6 percent and the Mekong River delta: 10.2 percent, compared to the same period in 1983. Provinces with larger numbers of cows and rapid rates of increase are Phu Khanh: 22.5 percent; Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien: more than 12 percent; Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang from 8.6 to 9.7 percent. Thanks to the good policy of encouraging cattle rearing in several localities with grazing facilities, quite a few households possess from 10 to 20 cows, some with up to 30 head.

In recent years the number of cows has been increasing rapidly, but in many places where attention is not being given to cow improvement, quality is not high. A few localities have introduced the corsican breed and produced large crossbred calves with better plowing strength. This constitutes the first step toward high economic and technical efficiency.

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AGRICULTURE

FOOD INDUSTRY PROGRESS, FUTURE TARGETS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "In 1985, the Food Industry Is Striving To Produce 360,000 Tons of Syrup and 1 Billion Bags of Tobacco"]

[Text] The food industry has made a great effort to coordinate things with the agricultural sector and other sectors, cooperate closely with the localities and overcome the imbalance concerning energy, raw materials, grain and foreign currency in order to expand production. The entire industry is exploiting four strengths in order to achieve a balance. Attention is being given to growing industrial and food crops in order to create stable sources of raw materials. Many industrial crops and many principal products have increased rather quickly. Comparing 1984 with 1980, the area planted in peanuts has increased 54.85 percent. The area planted in sugarcane has increased 47.54 percent. Tobacco has increased 25.24 percent; pineapple, 26.23 percent; tea, 12.68 percent; pipe tobacco, 161.42 percent; various types of sugar, 93.84 percent; vegetable oil, 83 percent; and canned fruits and vegetables, 45.45 percent.

The Ministry of Food Industry organized a conference to discuss guidelines, tasks, targets and measures for expanding the food industry in 1985, in the period 1986-1990 and to the year 2000 with the aim of fully exploiting the agricultural food products processing capabilities.

The provinces and cities and a number of the sectors at the central echelon mentioned their good experiences in organizing, managing and growing industrial crops and processing agricultural food products. They also mentioned the difficulties and obstacles that must be overcome in order to maintain an average rate of growth of 20-25 percent a year through the year 2000. The immediate task is to fulfill the norms in the 1985 state plan. The two basic norms, which were put forth by the Fifth National Party Congress, are 360,000 tons of syrup and 1 billion bags of tobacco.

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AGRICULTURE

QUANG NAM-DANANG ACHIEVEMENTS OF PAST 10 YEARS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Pham Duc Nam, chairman of the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial People's Committee: "The Past 10 Years"]

[Text] During the war of aggression against southern Vietnam, the American imperialists caused the people of Quang Nam-Danang much pain and suffering. The effects of what they did were very serious. Eighty-five percent of the villages and fields were destroyed, more than 20 percent of the people in the province were killed or wounded, almost 100,000 families of wounded soldiers and war dead were left homeless, more than 700,000 people living in civilian camps and strategic hamlets returned to their former villages emptyhanded and almost 500,000 people were malnourished and sick.

After liberation, responding to the appeal of the Central Committee, revolutionary heroism in resisting America for national salvation was transformed into revolutionary heroism in working creatively to build the fatherland. The party organization and people in Quang Nam-Danang have manifested the collective ownership strength of the people, mobilized the entire party and all the troops and people to elevate their spirit of the revolutionary offensive and self-reliance, launched many active and continuous labor emulation movements, made strong advances in healing the wounds of war, restoring and expanding production and transforming and building socialism and given attention to the material and spiritual lives of the people. The past 10 years have been years of creative labor and enthusiastic and tireless struggle. With the help of the entire country, the party organization and people of Quang Nam-Danang have scored all-round achievements of great significance on the political, economic, social, security and national defense fronts.

The striking successes are on the agricultural production front. The province has concentrated its efforts on providing resolute guidance. Water conservancy is regarded as the leading measure. Hundreds of large and small-scale water conservancy projects have been built. Among these is the Phu Ninh irrigation project. Water conservancy has been coordinated with hydroelectricity to irrigate 23,000 hectares in the province's southern districts, which had never been done before. The dreams of the farmers have been fulfilled.

Today, the province has water to irrigate 125,000 hectares. Water conservancy has been virtually completed in the lowland rural areas to support the needs of intensive cultivation, increase crop yields, increase the number of crops per year and expand the area.

Because of having solved the water conservancy problems and closely coordinating water conservancy transformation with cooperativization, during the period 1977-1979, the province virtually completed the socialist transformation of agriculture, put 95 percent of the farmers on the path of collective life, eliminated exploitation and won a victory of historical significance for Quang Nam-Danang.

Based on the success of the cooperativization movement, the province has launched an intensive cultivation movement, increased yields, made progress in agriculture and expanded crop growing, animal husbandry and occupations in an all-round way. The value of gross production has almost tripled as compared with 1975, increasing an average of 15 percent a year. Rice yields have increased 2.5 times. On the average, the entire province has harvested 7.5 tons per hectare. Four districts that account for 40 percent of the province's rice area have harvested 10-12 tons per hectare per year, and 101 cooperatives have had yields ranging from 8 to 22 tons per hectare. The top cooperative has been the Dai Phuoc Cooperative, where rice yields have topped 21 tons per hectare ever since 1982.

Along with the efforts on the agricultural front, realizing that a key task during the transition period is socialist industrialization, Quang Nam-Danang has and is striving to build an industrial-agricultural economic structure at the provincial level and an agro-industrial structure at the district level and quickly determine and exploit the potential and strengths of industry. It is concentrating on expanding industry and small industry and handicrafts at a rather rapid rate. This has increased 3.7 times as compared with 1975, with an average increase of 18 percent a year. Almost 200 types of goods are produced to support the consumer needs of the people and support agricultural production. The province's value of gross industrial and small industries and handicrafts production is third highest in the country. Implementing the guideline, the "state and the people working together," the province has invested billions of dong, and the people have reserved 50 million labor man-days and hundreds of millions of dong to build more than 700 large and small-scale projects and created conditions for advancing to socialist industrialization in the coming years.

The forest and coastal economies, the two strengths of Quang Nam-Danang, have expanded. In particular, hundreds of km of sandy coastal fields have been planted with green cover plants, and timber and firewood have been cut to support the needs of capital construction and daily life. Since 1980, the coastal economy has begun to pick up greater momentum, which has made it possible to provide better and better support to exports and daily life.

Circulation and distribution, which is currently a very active front, has made progress. In particular, the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee created additional momentum. The province has maintained more than 90 percent of the commodity grain, 60-70 percent of the agricultural products and more than 50 percent of the small industry and handicrafts goods, promptly supplied adequate quantities of goods to the cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces and contributed to the struggle to control the markets, stabilize prices, improve the lives of the people, balance receipts and expenditures and fulfill the obligations to the state. The banks have provided money to support production and purchases and maintained cash surpluses. Export-import is regarded as a strategic task and as a leading measure. During the past few years, this has expanded rapidly and strongly from the province to the districts and cities. The export value has increased five to six times as compared with 1980 and is third highest in the country.

Along with economic expansion, notable achievements have been scored in the fields of culture, education and public health. Illiteracy has been eliminated. On the average, one out of every three people is in school. Mass cultural, arts and letters and sporting activities have been organized.

The old way of life and the remnants of the decadent and reactionary culture are being eliminated. Wholesome activities beneficial to building the new system, the new person and the new socialist culture are being promoted.

On the national defense and security front, the party organization and people are constantly increasing their vigilance. They are ready to smash the enemy's multi-front war of destruction and are maintaining political security and social order. During these 10 years of building the economy and simultaneously building up security and national defense, the people have fulfilled their military obligations, actively provided reinforcements for the front lines and satisfactorily fulfilled their international obligations to the three fraternal provinces of Battambang in Cambodia and Saravane and Xieng Khouang in Laos.

The successes of the past 10 years in Quang Nam-Danang prove that the lines put forth by the fourth and fifth party congresses were entirely correct. The party organization and people of Quang Nam-Danang have made flexible use of the party's lines, brought these lines to the masses and implemented them in a proper and suitable manner. This is also the result of carrying on the three revolutions simultaneously and manifesting the collective ownership rights of the laborers.

During the resistance against America for national salvation, Quang Nam-Danang was honored with the words, "loyal and resolute, taking the lead in annihilating the Americans." Then, in building and defending the fatherland, for the first time, the state awarded it the banner of the "leading province in the 1983 nationwide emulation movement."

Implementing the words spoken by Truong Chinh when he visited Quang Nam-Danang at the beginning of 1985, the party organization and people of Quang Nam-Danang are making an effort to emulate in productive labor and striving to overcome the shortcomings, hit the 1981-1985 five-year socio-economic targets, complete socialist transformation of private industry and commerce, prepare the conditions for future plans and complete the initial stage of the transition period. They are concentrating their efforts on exploiting the province's four economic strengths, solving the grain and food problem, hitting the target of 400 kg of grain per person, providing enough food and having reserves and fulfilling the obligations to the state. They are striving to improve the distribution and circulation control system, put most of the agricultural and industrial products in the hands of the state and thoroughly implement [the system of] distribution based on labor, economic accounting and socialist business [principles]. Exports are regarded as a strategic task and as a leading measure so that, based on stepping up production, technical equipment can be imported to support socialist industrialization. The party organization and people are actively building the material and technical base of socialism and making progress in turning Quang Nam-Danang into a province that is politically stable, economically prosperous, strong on the national defense front and culturally and socially developed. Together with the entire country, they are contributing to fulfilling the two strategic tasks of building and defending our socialist fatherland.

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AGRICULTURE

QUANG NAM-DANANG ACHIEVEMENTS IN PAST 10 YEARS SUMMARIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Ten-Year Achievements"]

[Text] Quang Nam-Danang Province suffered great destruction during the war. But during the past 10 years it has built many projects to support production and life. The following are a few representative figures:

Agriculture: 1984 as compared with 1976: The farming area has increased from 57,000 hectares to 123,000 hectares. Grain yields have risen from 210,700 tons to 522,300 tons. The amount of grain mobilized has increased from 21,400 tons to 111,300 tons.

Water conservancy: Twelve reservoirs have been built. Of these, the Phu Ninh Reservoir has the capacity to irrigate 23,000 hectares (17,000 hectares have been irrigated). Thirty-two electric pump stations with 245 pumps, each with a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters per hour, and hundreds of other projects have been built.

Industry: In 1976, the value of gross production was 787,300,000 dong. In 1984, it was 3,767,600,000 dong.

Electricity: Three 400 kw hydroelectric plants and one 2,000 kw plant have been built. One 5,500 kw plant and 3 smaller hydroelectric plants are now under construction. Preparations are underway to begin construction on the 120,000 kw Danang thermoelectric plant.

Forestry: 22,000 hectares of concentrated forests and more than 150 million dispersed trees have been planted. Providing plant cover for the sandy coastal areas has been virtually completed.

Communications: More than 400 km of main highways and rural roads have been repaired and more than 1,400 km of new highways and roads have been built.

Projects to support life, public health, culture and education:

[The province has] built 178 public health stations and maternity hospitals and 9 hospitals, adding almost another 1,500 beds. Most of the hamlets and villages have three public projects. More than 50,000 wells have been built. Five new athletic fields have been built (the Chi Lang field has more than 20,000 seats). One swimming pool, 550 child-care centers, a modern, 1,300-seat theater and more than 4,000 classrooms have been built. In 1984, there were 54,962 more general students than there were in 1976. The number of kindergarten students has almost doubled. The people have built almost 50,000 new tile buildings.

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AGRICULTURE

DISTRICTS GET GOOD RESULTS FROM INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Tam Huyen: "Some Experiences Learned by Outstanding Red River Delta Districts From Intensive Cultivation "]

[Text] In 1984, the agricultural production in the North constantly encountered difficulties in both the fifth-month and spring and tenth-month seasons. The fight with nature in Thai Binh and Hai Hung Provinces was extremely bitter. These provinces had to expend tens of thousands of tons of seeds, millions of man-days, hundreds of tons of insecticide and tens of millions of dong to limit the damages and to score victories on the agricultural production front. Thai Binh obtained an average rice crop yield of more than 66 tons. Kien Xuong and Dong Hung Districts obtained 72-74 quintals; 40 cooperatives, 80 quintals or more and, in the case of 4 cooperatives, more than 10 tons. A new development in Thai Binh was the fact that the coastal district of Tien Hai, where the soil was both acid and saline and the crop yield had been low and unstable, now ranked 2nd in the province with a rice crop yield of 62 quintals per hectare in the year and with its grain production converted to paddy equivalent increasing by 24 percent over 1983.

Hai Hung obtained an average rice crop yield of 60 quintals. Hai Duong City and Tu Loc District were still holding the 7-ton banner high and steady. A noteworthy fact was that Nam Thanh, a low-land district that had had difficulties in its production, now obtained a rice yield of nearly 69 quintals per hectare.

Greater Intensive-Cultivation Uniformity

In the Red River delta, the cultivated areas did not show any great difference between the two seasons. In the 1970's and until now, because of changes in the crop cultivation pattern, with the fifth-month and spring season replacing the fifth-month season, the yield and volume of production of the fifth-month and spring rice became more stable than those of the tenth-month rice and

showed fast increases. The yield of the fifth-month and spring rice, particularly the spring rice, quickly increased and thus ensured stable production for the entire year. But the rice crop yield of the entire year could quickly increase only if it reached the highest level in the tenth-month season. The districts that obtained yields of more than 7 tons, such as Dong Hung, Kien Xuong, Tu Loc and Hai Duong City, had all obtained 40-46 quintals in the fifth-month and spring season and about 39 quintals in the tenth-month season. Enjoying the advantages of the new rice varieties, suffering less from harmful insects and encountering almost no storms and flood, the districts concentrated on investing in the fifth-month and spring rice crops to make the season a successful one and actually obtained yields of 45-50 quintals and volumes of production that accounted for 65-70 percent of the total rice production in the year. At the same time, they stabilized and raised the tenth-month rice crop yield by growing new short-term varieties, planting many crops and adopting many measures to prevent and control flood and harmful insects in an effective manner.

On the basis of practicing intensive cultivation in both seasons, the districts expanded cultivation in the winter season. A reasonable increase of the winter cultivated areas equal to 40-50 percent of the total rice-growing areas in Nam Thanh and Tu Loc Districts and in many villages in Dong Hung, Kien Xuong and Tien Hai Districts did not affect the rice crop yields, but rather the contrary was true. The localities that successfully grew the winter crop raised the yields and their production by practicing crop rotation with the wet rice and the varieties to be grown in dry land and at the same time created for themselves favorable conditions for developing animal husbandry.

In order to raise the rice crop yields all districts shared the same interest: to attach importance to uniformity among the cooperatives, especially to attach importance to investing in the localities where the crop yields were low and production encountered difficulties. They usually built additional water conservancy works, improved the soil, provided tractors, invested in getting more fertilizers, strengthened the ranks of leading cadres, at the same time exploited the existing potentials and built the "high production" rice-growing zones and high-yield cooperatives. As a result, in these districts, the number of cooperatives that obtained high crop yields was increasing and the number of poor cooperatives was decreasing everyday.

Material Base, Technical Progress

Importance was attached to the water conservancy work in Dong Hung, Kien Xuong and Tu Loc Districts, the City of Hai Duong, and so on. The watering and drainage network was wide and relatively suitable; the ricefields were improved. In the last few years, in spite of many difficulties, Nam Thanh and Tien Hai Districts were able to build tens of medium and small water

conservancy works, to remove millions of cubic meters of earth by dredging the inland canals and to actively satisfy the watering need.

The areas where soil preparations were mechanically done were increased by 35-45 percent; the herd of water buffaloes also was reorganized to ensure on-schedule and good-quality soil preparations.

A noteworthy fact in 1984 was that these districts planned more suitable allocation of rice varieties and rice planting schedules. Almost all districts planted the early spring rice varieties like 424, Xuan 2, Indian Dau or VN 10 and NN 20 in 20-25 percent of the total cultivated areas, the main-season spring rice varieties like NN 8 in 55-70 percent and the late spring varieties like CR 203, 75-10 and CT 2 in 30 percent. The early tenth-month rice varieties were planted, with the CR 203, 75-10 variety in 25-30 percent and the main-season tenth-month rice varieties in 70-75 percent of the total cultivated areas. With suitable planned allocation of rice varieties and planting schedules, the fact that the crop planting density increased by 50 percent compared to the previous years in spite of unfavorably changing weather conditions was a bitter and resolute struggle against the spontaneous and conservative way of doing work. The suitable planned allocation of rice varieties and planting schedules were also an effective measure to prevent and control harmful insects. The prevention and control of harmful insects was positively and seriously raised in these districts even during the time they were making soil preparations, treating the seeds, keeping track of the appearance and growth of harmful insects and organizing their destruction with combined measures. Fertilizers were made available in time as the result of a well-developed animal husbandry while additional quantities of nitrate and phosphate fertilizers were imported in quantities 50 percent more, and in some localities 100 percent more, than in the previous year. Generally speaking, all districts applied fertilizers at the rate of 9-10 tons of stable manure, about 300 kilograms of nitrate fertilizer and 200 kilograms of phosphate fertilizer per hectare of rice crop.

Product Contracts, District Building

The policy to sign product contracts with labor groups and laborers was implemented early and under rather tight leadership. The cooperatives gradually recognized and corrected in time the shortcomings in setting the crop yield and production in these contracts, which were not yet rational; in failing to supervise production and to supply the technical materials on schedule; and in their attitude, which was far from clear-cut, toward returning some of the assigned land and recovering products. They then were able to consolidate the specialized teams and units; to have concentrated supervision over soil preparations and watering; to organize production, selection and supply of good seeds; to properly carry on plant-protecting work; and to improve

distribution, starting with dividing and assigning land, dividing work in accordance with labor capacity and assigning work in a rational manner and ending with holding the specialized teams and units responsible for the end results of production through a system of rewarding with material resources. They paid more attention to the policy applicable to their own cadres and calling for paying them on the basis of the scope of production, the results obtained and the technical background and managerial capacity of each cadre.

Districts now worked closely with cooperatives. An economic-technical network at the district level was set up, with industry being linked with agriculture and distribution-circulation. The management machinery, particularly in connection with management of agriculture and technical services, was being perfected. Districts became the planning unit that had budget, began to have grain reserves and had exchange and export goods funds. Each and every district tried to further develop its strengths by creating primary products and exploiting better its land and labor potential and the existing material and technical base for the benefit of intensive cultivation, multicropping and extension of crop-growing areas.

Improvement of Management Mechanism

The topmost front for all districts was that of total agricultural development, with its center being grain and foods. But they could obtain good results and steady changes in their efforts only by continuing to renew the economic structure and management mechanism and to strengthen their cadres, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The question that is being raised here is how to gradually build the agriculture and industry-based economic structure at the district level to closely suit the characteristics and strengths of each region.

In agriculture, the economic structure must be changed in the direction of gradually stabilizing and raising the yields of both rice crops, raising the volume of subsidiary food crop production and quickly increasing industrial crops and animal husbandry. On the basis of practicing intensive cultivation in both rice crops to obtain 7-8 tons of paddy per hectare efforts must be made to extend the winter season, to raise the areas devoted to industrial and export crops to 40-50 percent of the total cultivated areas, to raise 3-4 hogs per hectare of crop growing and to boost the value of industrial and handicraft production of each district to about 100 million dong and the value of export goods to a few millions of ruble-dollars. The tendency to reduce the rice-growing areas and to grow some industrial crops outside of the concentrated zones and of state control is wrong.

The economic structure at the district level requires a quick development of the machine repair industry and production of regular and improved tools, the presence of the farm products- and food-processing industry and a response

of the industrial and production service network from provincial to central level to provide districts with more tractors, water pumps, insecticide sprays and means of transportation. It is obvious that the material and technical base as it is today cannot respond to a high level of intensive cultivation and effectively overcome the natural calamities.

With the motto, "The state and the people work together; provinces, districts and localities work together," and with the spirit of self-reliance of each district, an economic and technical network has quickly taken shape in each district and creates favorable conditions to bring technical progress into production. Industrial production at the district level will no longer account for 10-20 percent as it does today but 30-40 percent in the coming years. To ceaselessly renew the management mechanism is an urgent need. Even in each cooperative, management must be perfected, first of all to involve the product contract system and the entire management of cooperatives ranging from organizing production to distributing products and to put an end to neglecting and nonspecific contracting.

All districts must strengthen the material conditions, actively draw up their own plans and budget, extend economic integration and total enterprise and have economic policies and outstanding leading cadres.

For the districts a decisive and achievable thing is to correctly place their own cadres and those for the localities. Thai Binh and Hai Hung do not lack outstanding cadres to assume leadership in agriculture. The question that is raised is how to rationally use the science and technology cadres who have been trained and are "lying idle" in offices and corporations that operate in an administrative way without remaining close to the localities. We must quickly send cadres -- leading, management and technical cadres -- to the localities in a uniform manner, assign work under contract, give rewards and punishment in a serious and fair manner and link responsibility with the end results of production. First of all, provide elementary and advanced training for directors and deputy directors of cooperatives and heads of production units and build up the ranks of cadres who are enthusiastic, dare to do things, know the work, are reliable and know how to harmoniously combine the intensive cultivation traditions with modern scientific and technical achievements.

Step up the emulation movement for catching up with and surpassing the progressive models, create new factors and quickly raise the degree of uniformity. The movement to emulate Vu Thanh Cooperative in Thai Binh serves a realistic purpose. Vu Thang, which was steadily moving forward and enjoying good crops for the last 20 years, has so far remained among the 4 cooperatives in the province that have obtained 10 tons of paddy per hectare. In this movement, the number of cooperatives in Thai Binh Province that have

obtained 8-10 tons of paddy per hectare has been increasing, from 7 in 1980 to 38 in 1983 and 40 in 1984.

To create every favorable condition possible to help the weak cooperatives to move forward and to ceaselessly raise the degree of uniformity also is an effective leadership formula and factor. This formula requires that we concentrate on leading and management cadres and on suitable material investment, promote economic integration, launch a productive labor movement with the masses having a good concept of collective ownership and create strong changes in production and daily life in every district and locality.

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CSO: 4209/309

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES IMPROVE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE PRODUCTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Dong Nai, Kien Giang Improve Management of Marine Products"]

[Text] Dong Nai Province has so far established 51 production collectives in fishery, including 46 in Long Dat District and 5 in Chau Thanh District, totaling 1,280 fishermen, or 20 percent of all fishermen in the province, and a number of fishing boats totaling 3,738 horsepower. The volume of marine products sold by the collectives to the state each year was increasing. In 1984, it was 990 tons, or more than 3 times the 1981 production. The labor productivity and income of members of the fishing collectives were much higher than those of individual producers; in average, each member caught 5,066 tons of sea products a year.

In addition to transformation, the marine products sector and districts invested in raising the fishing capacity of the collectives. The province invested in the collective economic units, mostly the ones that caught the sea products for export, such as the investment in 65 draw nets, 50 encircling nets, 160 shrimp nets and 20 standing nets. In 2 years, 1983-1984, the fishermen also received investment in 92 motors totaling 2,100 horsepower, tens of tons of small mesh nets, 158 baskets and 146 lanterns for use in catching squid for export. As they transformed fishery, Long Dat and Chau Thanh Districts set up their marine products corporation and extended the purchase network to the villages in the coastal region. Xuyen Moc and Long Thanh Districts had sea product purchase stations of their own. The private fish dealers were gradually helped in the transforming process to switch to other occupations; the marine products service, in coordination with the districts, organized learning and helped the production collectives to raise their managing capacity.

Following a division of work on the basis of their levels, the marine product offices and corporations in the districts and cities of Kien Giang Province

organized sea product stores and purchase stations and the management of their means, products and exchange materials, thus creating favorable conditions for control of products. The corporation in charge of processing sea products for export in Kien Giang established a fleet of a total capacity of 600 horsepowers consisting of 14 boats and 60 cadres and crewmen specialized in purchases and storage techniques. These boats, which always had ice, electrically insulated storages and containers, would go to the fishing grounds in the province to buy shrimp and fish, store them and transport them to the processing locations, thus creating favorable conditions for the production solidarity teams and fishermen to sell their products more conveniently. Recently Kien Giang purchased an average of 3-4 tons, sometimes up to 13 tons, per day of shrimp used as raw materials for export.

In order to raise the quality of its sea products for export, the sea products processing corporation of Kien Giang provided 263 cadres and workers with advanced training in purchasing, storage and freezing techniques. It also adopted the policy of giving appropriate rewards to those who purchased large quantities of large-size shrimps of the right kinds. It studied and applied many technical progresses to production.

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CSO: 4209/309

QUANG NAM-DANANG ADVANCES IN FISHING INDUSTRY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Fishing"]

[Text] Quang Nam-Danang has a coastline 150 km long and a fishing area encompassing 62,000 square km. During the past few years, the province has given attention to restoring and expanding the marine products fishing and rearing industry. A number of technical advances in fishing have been scored:

The greatest achievement that has made it possible to increase the productivity of surface fishing is the change from using gas lights to using electric lights. This has increased productivity in an electric-field zone to 20-25 tons of fish, which is almost double that of lamp-field zones (12-15 tons). Now, fishing using electric lights has completely replaced gas-light fishing.

Because of having better light, fishermen can fish in distant places and in deeper water. The size of the lamp field has become very small (40-50 meters). The Marine Products Service has popularized a larger type of lamp net (100-120 meters). Because of this, the electric-field sector has expanded to the high seas, and productivity has increased from 20-25 tons to 30-35 tons per year.

While the electric-field sector has expanded, it is still limited. When large, concentrated schools of fish are encountered in deep water with complex currents, fish cannot be caught. After gaining much experience and with the help of the Ministry of Marine Products and other provinces, Quang Nam-Danang has developed large encircling nets and fished in water 50-55 meters deep. Productivity per net is 70 tons per year. The ratio of gasoline used is 1 [liter] of gasoline to 15 fish. In fishing, techniques have been improved and productivity has been doubled, with 100-150 tons of fish caught per year. At times, 210 tons per year have been caught. The use of mid-depth encircling nets has replaced poll fishing and become the main sector. Average productivity per laborer using an encircling net has reached 9 tons per year. Using only 1 liter of gasoline, 25 kg of fish can be caught. This is a record never dreamed of in past years.

Besides this, the Quang Nam-Danang marine products sector has made much progress in releasing shrimp and bottom fish, raising marine products and using technology for artificial spawning. In 1984, 9 million fry and shrimp were produced using natural species.

AGRICULTURE

FIGURES ON PEOPLE SENT TO HA SON BINH NEZ REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Ha Son Binh: During the First 3 Months of the Year, Almost 10,000 People Went To Build New Economic Zones in the Province"]

[Text] As of 18 March, in Ha Son Binh Province, 94 villages in 7 lowland districts had sent people and 60 villages in 7 mountainous districts had welcomed 2,387 households totaling 9,850 people (more than 5,000 laborers). Among these, 2,130 households--9,611 people (4,911 laborers)--went as families.

By the end of March, the new economic zones in the 7 mountainous districts had finished building 1,350 buildings and provided convenient living quarters for 60 percent of the newly-arrived families. After stabilizing the living quarters, the people immediately turned to production. When the people from the villages of Cao Thanh, Vien Noi and Vien An in Ung Hoa District and Bich Hoa and Kim Anh in Thanh Oai District arrived in Thung Nai in Da Ban District and Dong Chuc and Bai Lau in Tan Lac District, the tribesmen in these localities [provided] them with tens of thousands of manioc roots and seed. They arranged new places to live and began producing to keep up with the season. After 1 month, 28 families at the Thung Nai NEZ had planted almost 15 hectares in peanuts, beans and manioc before moving to their new homes.

Phu Xuyen and Thuong Tin districts exceeded the annual norm of sending people, with the target being 500-600 households. Chuong My, Mai Chau, Quoc Oai, Luong Son and My Duc districts are overcoming the difficulties. Each of these districts is striving to send 500 households--2,500 people including 1,000 laborers--to build the mountain economy by the end of March. This year, Ha Son Binh Province is striving to send 5,000 families from the lowlands to build the new economic zones in the province's mountainous areas.

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AGRICULTURE

STATISTICS SHOWING 1984 SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS RELEASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Settlement of 237,550 More Nomadic People"]

[Text] In 1984, the highland regions of our country accepted some 50,865 more families totaling 237,550 persons for settlement in 415 centers that basically satisfied the 4 criteria for settlement of nomads: separating households from one another, creating gardens and planting trees, building houses and digging wells. That figure thus brought the total number of people being settled to 660,000, or 30 percent of the number of people to be the target of the campaign for settlement of nomads. The provinces that settled large numbers of people and showed rather good quality were: Gia Lai-Kon Tum, 35,000 people; Hoang Lien Son, 27,000; Ha Tuyen, 24,000; Thanh Hoa, 17,000; and Binh Tri Thien, 10,000.

Last year, the newly-settled people opened 3,450 hectares of ricefields and upland fields, including 1,630 hectares of land where they practiced intensive cultivation. In almost all localities the opening of new land and building of the material base for production and everyday life was being achieved in accordance with the motto, "The people do the work, the state supports." In 2 months, Meo Vac District (Ha Tuyen Province) opened 120,000 hectares of new land. Rice and subsidiary food crops were grown in most of the newly-opened land. The situation in which new land was opened and then left uncultivated was gradually put to an end.

Also in the past year, 141 small water conservancy works were built, including 4 that were combined in a hydroelectric power project. The people of Quang Lam Village (Quang Ninh) all had electricity for lighting and operating food-processing machines; the Mong people in Lung Tao and Xin Cai (Ha Tuyen) and the Dao people in Than Luong and Da Bac (Ha Son Binh) had electricity for lighting in their villages and, in some localities, for operating small processing machines. In addition, hundreds of other villages are carrying out small hydroelectric power projects in order to have electricity for

lighting in 1985. The newly-settled people have also planted thousands of hectares of forests and long-term industrial crops and have built more than 700 kilometers of roadways linking hamlets and villages.

Generally speaking, the movement for settled farming and settled life is taking on more depth, with the key regions being the Central Highlands and the northern border provinces. In addition to the above-mentioned achievements in the economy and daily life, this movement also contributes to cleaning up the localities, stabilizing the highland border region and properly maintaining the security of the fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/309

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

QUANG NAM-DANANG INDUSTRIAL GOODS--During the American-puppet period, Quang Nam-Danang produced only a few types of goods. It can be said that at that time, the province did not have an industrial production base. To date, the entire province has formed nine industrial production sectors, including the machine, energy, chemicals, textile, cultural goods, food products, paper-rattan-bamboo, building materials and other industries. Almost 200 new types of goods have been produced. The following are a number of representative goods: T80 silk reeling machines, DK45 towel knitting machines, DTH 16A broad-frame looms, rubber processing machines, resin-fiber spinning machines, 60-ton (and less) punch presses, engine parts for locomotives and fishing boats, 190 degree liquid "ni-to" (using cold storage), white cement, 4-speed revolving table fans with receiver, export bicycles, various types of synthetic fabrics, various types of export towels (with a volume of tens of millions of towels), export silk, plastic goods (600-800 tons per year), ceramic ware (3.5-4 million pieces per year), export woolen rugs (40,000 to 50,000 square meters per year), bamboo frames, rattan goods, canned pineapple for export, various types of crystal goods, thermos bottles, a number of types of food products for export and hundreds of thousands of hand tools for use in the province and for sale to other provinces. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 85 p 2] 11943

CSO: 4209/353

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

MILLIONTH VEHICLE ON THANG LONG BRIDGE--On 28 March, the Thang Long Bridge Construction Federation of Enterprises welcomed the millionth vehicle to cross the bridge. This vehicle, license No QK-25-65, was driven by Cong Van Khanh, who is with Unit 4C-350. At the southern end of the bridge, the leader of the group of Soviet specialists and the general director of the Thang Long Bridge Construction Federation of Enterprises presented a souvenir to the driver to the applause of the Thang Long Bridge cadres and workers and the people in the zone. During the 14 months that the bridge has been in operation, the number of vehicles crossing the bridge has increased continually. On the average, 3,000 to 3,500 vehicles cross the bridge each day, a four-fold increase as compared with when the bridge first went into operation. The bridge's system of light machine lanes is of good quality. The Thang Long Bridge construction labor project is concentrating on stepping up the rate of construction on the bridge's second level system of express lanes. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 85 p 4] 11943

CSO: 4209/353

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

YOUTH ACTIVITIES IN HANOI, HO CHI MINH CITY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 85 p 3

[Youth News column]

[Text] Recently, in Hanoi the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organized a scientific-practical seminar on changing the forms and methods of educating youths. A large number of teachers and cadres engaged in social science research participated in the seminar. Fourteen of a total of 37 scientific and practical reports presented at the seminar dealt with the necessity to educate youths in a manner which is appropriate to the new situation and missions of the revolution and to the psychological characteristics and the problems of study and education, and develops the assault role of youth. Nearly all of the reports concentrated on recommending methods to teach socialism, create jobs, teach vocational subjects and labor discipline, and build a new way of life for youths, and methods intended to improve the effectiveness of the Youth Union organization with regard to youths.

The youths of Ho Chi Minh City have responded positively to an emulation campaign with the slogan, "The city's youths in the 10th year." Recently the city trained 65,000 young craftsmen ahead of schedule, which saved 500,000 work days, and 20,000 young craftsmen participated in the movement to sharpen trade skills and compete in competitions. The Youth Union organized 713 youth production teams and 42 youth factory departments, and 1,400 innovations regarding technical improvements arose from the "creative youth" movement and saved 58 million dong. On the distribution-circulation front youths are responsible for 951 stores, stalls, selling locations, and carts. The Youth Union introduced 1,000 young cadres to participate in building cooperative commercial stores. More than 200 assault youth teams manage the market and have contributed to uncovering and bringing to justice more than 3,000 violations of the industrial-commercial tax law.

Youths are actively attaining the goals of the emulation campaign: encouraging youths to fulfill the mission of transforming commerce and industry; encouraging 20,000 youths to volunteer to go to new construction projects where there is concern for all aspects of the youths' lives; coordinating with the armed forces in maintaining order and security and in fulfilling international obligations; and building a new way of life for youths.

The Youth Union branch of Hai Hung Province is a unit which has done a good job of carrying out the assault youth movement on the agricultural production front. In the cooperatives the Youth Union is responsible for organizing units specializing in producing rice seedstocks and is exemplary in applying technical advances regarding new rice varieties in accordance with the technical regulations and planting schedules determined by the Agricultural Service. At present there are 162 seedstock units in the province for which youths are responsible and in which 10,320 Youth Union members participate. By means of the combined Youth Union schools, a form for teaching politics, ideology, science and technology, and economic management -- at present nearly all rural youths know how to use the new rice varieties and expertly propagate and spread azolla. Thanks to the good application of technical advances, on nearly all of the high-yield field fields for which the Youth union is responsible yields have increased by from 15 to 20 percent.

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END

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Huỳnh Hữu Anh [HUYNHF HUWUX ANH], *Major General
Commander of the 52nd Corps; he was mentioned in an article about the withdrawal of his unit from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Apr 85 p 1)

Trần Văn Ân [TRAAN VAWN AAN] *Maj. General
His article "Constructing Districts to become National Defense Fortresses in Military Region II" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Feb 85 pp 28-36)

Cao Viết Bảo [CAO VIEETS BAOR], Colonel, deceased
Born in 1932 at Nghia Chau Village, Nghia Hung District, He Nam Ninh Province; former delegate to the 2nd National Assembly; former Member of the 3rd Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; former Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Rear Services Trade Union; Head of the Trade Union Department of the Technical General Department; Member of the CFV; he died on 19 Mar 85 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Mar 85 p 4)

Phạm Thái Bân [PHAMJ THAIS BAAN], *Colonel
His article on the attack in 1975 on Danang appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Mar 85 p 2)

Trần Bình [TRAANF BINHF]
*Standing Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on the occasion of Lunar New Years he visited troop units stationed in his province. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAH NINH 25 Jan 85 p 1)

Đỗ Đình Bút [DOOX DINHF BUTS], Lieutenant Colonel
His comments on bribery at a military checkpoint appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Apr 85 p 3)

Hoàng Đình Cầu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF]
Vice Minister of Public Health; on 25 Feb--5 Mar 85 he chaired a conference of health organizations (HANOI MOI 6 Mar 85 p 1)

Phan Chánh

*Standing Member of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; recently he attended a conference of the Ha Nam Ninh Province CPV Organ of Control. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 26 Feb 85 p 1)

Ngô Hoàng Châu [NGOO HOANGF CHAAU], *Lieutenant Colonel

He was commended for his military service. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Mar 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Huy Chương [NGUYEENX HUY CHUWOWNG], Major General

Deputy Commander, 5th Military Region; on 5 Apr 85 he attended ceremonies for the 52nd Corps returning from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Apr 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Sinh Cúc [NGUYEENX SINH CUCS], MA

Member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Hanoi City; his name was on the list of the Election Committee for the Hanoi People's Committee, 4th Session. (HANOI MOI 9 Mar 85 p 1)

Phạm Hồng Cù [PHAMJ HOONGF CUW] *Maj. General

His article about "Constructing Party Organizations in combat units at Military Region II" appeared in the cited source, (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Feb 85 p 20)

Hoàng Thế Cử [HOANGF THEES CUWR], Colonel, deceased

A participant in the revolution since 1944; member of the CPV since Mar 45; Born in 1923 at Tinh Tien Village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province; former Political Officer of the Armaments Department, Technical General Department, Ministry of National Defense; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 14 Feb 84 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Feb 85 p 4)

Bạch Huy Cường [BACHJ HUY CUWOWNGF], *Colonel

His article on mine warfare appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Apr 85 p 2)

Phạm Như Cường [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

Deputy Head of the Science and Education Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 15 Feb 85 he attended ceremonies marking the birth of poet Nguyen Khuyen. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 22 Feb 85 p 1)

Trần Phú Cường [TRAANF PHUS CUWOWNGF], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Motor Office, "H" Corps; he was mentioned in an article about subordinate unit of his organization. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Feb 85 p 2)

Cáp Xuân Diêm [CAPS XUAAN ZIEEMJ], Colonel

Chief of the Economic Police Department; his article "Creating Basic Changes in Protecting Socialist Properties" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Mar 85 p 3)

Trần Hữu Dư [TRAANF HUWUX ZUW]
Deputy Head of the Emulation Department, CPV Central Committee; on 8 Feb 85 he held a press conference on emulation activities for 1985. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Feb 85 p 1)

Bùi Thúc Dưỡng [BUIF THUCS ZUWOWNGX], Colonel
His article "Positiveness, Firmness, and Persistence in Defense Campaign" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Feb 85 pp 45-52)

Phạm Thanh Dưỡng [PHAMJ THANH ZUWOWNGX]
*Vice Chairman of the Collective Farmers Association, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 5 Mar 85 he was appointed to the Council for the Election of the Provincial People's Council. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 15 Mar 85 p 1)

An Việt Đam [AN VIEETS DAMF]
*Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 5 Mar 85 he was appointed to the Council for the Election of the Provincial People's Council. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 15 Mar 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Anh Dê [NGUYEENX ANH DEEJ], Lieutenant General, deceased
Born in 1921 at Tien Phuong Village, Chuong My District, Ha Son Binh Province; Member of the CPV; Commander of the Special Operations Branch; he died following an illness and because of his advanced age on 7 Mar 85 at the 108th Military Hospital (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Mar 85 p 1)

Ngô Duy Đông [NGOO ZUY DOONG]
Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hai Hung Province; he was present at the wreath laying ceremony at the Russian Specialists District at Pha Lai to express condolences on Chernenko's death. [NHAN DAN 13 Mar 85 p 4)

Đỗ Bảo Giao [DOOX BAOR GIAO]
*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Haiphong; on 2 Feb 85 his appointment to the Council for the Election of the People's Council of Haiphong was reported in the cited source. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 1 Mar 85 p 1)

Lê Hải [LEE HAIR]
*Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 31 Jan 85 he attended ceremonies marking the 55th Anniversary of the CPV. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 5 Feb 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Sơn Hải [NGUYEENX SOWN HAIR] aka Nguyen Thanh Canh [NGUYEENX THANH CANHR], Colonel, deceased
Born in 1926 at Phong Hoa Village, Phong Dien District, Binh Tri Thien Province; a Cadre of the Armed Forces Museum; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 11 Feb 85 at the 175th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Feb 85 p 4)

Trần Quang Hai² [TRAANF QUANG HAIR], *Colonel
His article on national defense activities in Quang Nam -Danang Province appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Feb 85 p 3)

Trần Hanh [TRAANF HANH], *Major General
A Air Force officer; an article recalling his war experiences in 1965 appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Apr 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Hoàn [NGUYEENK HOANF], Colonel, deceased
Born in 1925 at Khanh Phyl Village, Tam Diep District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; a resident of the Military Housing Area, Ninh Binh City; Deputy Chief of Staff of the 3rd Military Region; participant in the Revolution since 1945; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness of 2 Apr 85 at the 5th Military Hospital in Ninh Binh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Apr 85 p 4)

Hồng [HOONG], *Lieutenant Colonel
An officer of the Tay Nguyen Corps; he was mentioned in an article about his unit (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Apr 85 p 3)

Phạm Hồng [PHAMJ HOONG]
Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lai - Cong Tum Province; on 5 Apr 85 he attended ceremonies for the 52nd Corps passing through his province on its redeployment from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NAHN DAN 6 Apr 85 p 1)

Đoàn Hưng [DOANF HUWNG]
*Vice Chairman of the Collective Farmers Federation, Haiphong; on 2 Feb 85 his appointment to the Council for the Election of the People's Council of Haiphong was reported in the cited source. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 1 Mar 85 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Khiếu [DAWNGJ VUX KHIEEU]
*Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 15 Feb 85 he attended ceremonies marking the birthday of poet Nguyen Khuyen. (Ha Nam Ninh HA HAN NINH 22 Feb 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Khôi [NGUYEENX DUWCS KHOOI], *Lieutenant Colonel
His article on application of the military induction law appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Feb 85 p 3)

Phạm Văn Kính [PHAMJ VAWN KINHS]
Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 5 Mar 85 he was appointed to the Council for the Election of the Provincial People's Council. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 15 Mar 85 p 1)

Phạm Ngọc Lan [PHAMJ NGOCJ LAN], *Colonel
An Air Force officer; an article recalling his wartime experiences in 1965 appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Apr 85 p 2)

Lưu Thị Liên [LUWU THIJ LIEEN]

*Vice Chairman of the Collective Farmers Federation. Hanoi; her name was on the list of the Election Committee for the Hanoi People's Committee, IX session (HANOI MOI 9 Mar 85 p 1)

Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

*Vice Chairman of the Hanoi City Fatherland Front's Committee; his name was on the list of the Election Committee for the Hanoi People's Committee, IX session (HANOI MOI 9 Mar 85 p 1)

Lê Linh [LEE LINH], *Lieutenant General

His account of the 1975 capture of Hue and Danang appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NAHN DAN 22 Mar 85 p 2)

Phan Lộc [PHAN LOOCJ]

Deputy Chief of the Hanoi Municipal Government Organization; his name was on the list of the Election Committee for Hanoi People's Committee, 9th Session (HANOI MOI 9 Mar 85 p 1)

Đào Đình Luyện [DAOF DINHF LUYEENJ], Lieutenant General

His article on the Air Force history appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Apr 85 p 2)

Võ Thị Hoàng Mai

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 28 Feb 85 she attended a conference to discuss the elimination of social evils in Naiphong. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 1 Mar 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Minh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ MINH], Professor

Director of the Law Institute; his name was on a list of the Election Committee for the Hanoi People's Committee, 9th Session (HANOI MOI 9 Mar 85 p 1)

Phan Thị Minh [PHAN THIJ MINH]

*SRV Ambassador to Spain; on 21 Feb 85 she presented her credentials to King Juan Carlos of Spain. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Mar 85 p 1)

Trần Văn Minh [TRAANF VAWN MINH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1925 at Hai Phu Village, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; high ranking cadre of the General Staff; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 11 Feb 85 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Feb 85 p 4)

Trịnh Quang Minh [TRINHJ QUANG MINH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 31 Jan 85 he attended ceremonies marking the 55th Anniversary of the CPV. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 5 Feb 85 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Ngoan [HOANGF VAWN NGOAN]

*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 5 Mar 85 he was appointed to the Council for the Election of the Provincial People's Council. (Ha Nam Ninh HA HAN NINH 15 Mar 85 p 1)

Bùi Ngung [BUIF NGUWNG], *Lieutenant Colonel

His letter complaining of illegal activities by a highway inspection station appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Mar 85 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Nhân [NGUYEENX VAWN NHAAN], *Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Ha Nam Ninh Province Military Command; on the occasion of Lunar New Years he visited troop units stationed in his province. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAN NINH 25 Jan 85 p 1)

Lương Văn Nho [LUWOWNG VAWN NHO], *Major General

His article on fighting in south Vietnam in 1964 appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Mar 85 p 2)

Ngô Văn My [NGOO VAWN NY], *Colonel

Photo show him wearing tankers headgear. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Mar 85 p 2)

Bùi Văn Phúc [BUIF VAWN PHUCS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Liem District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; recently he attended the departure of military inductees from his district for military service. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 22 Feb 85 p 1)

Đặng Huyền Phưởng [DAWNGJ HUYEENF PHUWOWNG], *Colonel

His article on the role of the rear services in the Ho Chi Minh Campaign appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Apr 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Đình Quý [NGUYEENX DINHF QUYF]

*Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV, Ha Nam Ninh Province, on 5 Mar 85 he was appointed to the Council for the Election of the Provincial People's Council. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 15 Mar 85 p 1)

Trưởng Thị Quý [TRUWOWNG THIJ QUYS]

Vice President of the Hanoi Women's Association; her name was on the list of the Election Committee for the Hanoi People's Committee, 4th Session (HANOI MOI 9 Mar 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Rinh [NGUYEENX VAWN RINH], *Colonel

His article about the Vinh Quang Division appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Mar 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Su² [NGUYEENX VAWN SUWR]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; his article on military inductions in his district appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Feb 85 p 3)

Nguyễn Thành Tâm [NGUYEENX THANHF TAAM], *Lieutenant Colonel
*Commander of the 9906th Brigade; he was mentioned in an article about
the recent withdrawal of his unit from Cambodia. (QUAN DOINHAN DAN
5 Apr 85 p 4)

Đinh Tân [DINH TAAN]
Deputy Secretary of the CPV, Nghĩa Bình Province; his article about his
province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 April 85 p 2)

Hoàng Mạnh Tân [HOANGF MANHJ TAAN]
Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh
Province; *Head of the Organization Department of the CPV Committee,
Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 31 Jan 85 he attended ceremonies marking the
55th Anniversary of the CPV. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 5 Feb 85 p 4)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAATS], *Colonel
*Commander, S.4 Group he was mentioned in an article about his unit.
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Mar 85 p 3)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHF]
Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Secretary of the CPV
Committee, Haiphong; on 28 Feb 85 he attended a conference to discuss
the elimination of social evils. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 1 Mar 85 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thao² [HOANGF MINH THAOR], Colonel General
Director of the Advanced Military Academy; former commander of the
Central Highlands Battlefront and Commander of the operation to liberate
Buon Ma Thuot; on 9 Mar 85 he attended activities at Buon Ma Thuot
commemorating the 10th anniversary of its capture. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
10 Mar 85 p 1)

Vũ Thang [VUX THAWNGS]
Secretary of the CPV Committee, Bình Trị Thiên Province; his article
about his province appeared in the cited source. [NHAN DAN 25 Mar 85
p 2)

Phan Việt Thi [PHAN VIEETS THI]
*Chief of Cabinet of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; recently he
attended a conference of the Ha Nam Ninh Province CPV Committee Organ
of Control. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 26 Feb 85 p 1)

Kpa Thín [KPA THINF], *Major General
*Commander, Cia Lai - Chong Tum Military Command; on 5 Apr 85 he
attended ceremonies for the 52nd Corps passing through his province on
its redeployment from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Apr 85 p 1)

Phà Phò Thò [PHAF PHOF THOF], *Lieutenant Colonel
*Head of the Military Agency, Ky Son District, Nghe Tinh Province; he
was mentioned in an article on military reserve forces in his district.
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Apr 85 p 3)

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Nguyễn Nhu¹ Thọ [NGUYEENX NHUW THOJ]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; *Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on the occasion of the Lunar New Year he visited troop units stationed in his province. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 25 Jan 85 p 1)

Phan Thu [PHAN THU], Colonel

His article on how an american mine type was neutralized appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Apr 85 p 2)

Trình Văn Thuật¹ [TRINHJ VAWN THUAATJ]

*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 13 Jan 85 he attended a meeting of the provincial people's council. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 15 Jan 85 p 1)

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Nguyễn Thị Thuy² [NGUYEENX THIJ TWUYR]

*Vice President of the Women's Federation, Naiphong; on 2 Feb 85 her appointment to the Council for the Election of the People's Council of Haiphong was reported in the cited source. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 1 Mar 85 p 1)

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Nguyễn Hoàng Thuyết¹ [NGUYEENX HOANGF THUYEETS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; he was present at the Russian Consulate in Vung Tau to express condolences on Chernenko's death. (NHAN DAN 13 Mar 85 p 4)

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Khuất Duy Tiến¹ [KHUAATS ZUY TIEENS], *Major General

His article on the Tay Nguyen Corps appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Mar 85 p 2)

Lê Toàn [LEE TOANF]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Haiphong; on 2 Feb 85 his appointment to the Council for the Election of the People's Council of Haiphong was reported in the cited source. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 1 Mar 85 p 1)

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Nguyễn Quốc Triệu¹ [NGUYEENX QUOOCX TRIEEUJ]

Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth; his name was on the list of the Election Committee for the Hanoi People's Committee, 9th Session (HANOI MOI 9 Mar 85 p 1)

Tạ Quang Trung [TAJ QUANG TRUNG]

*Deputy Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 5 Mar 85 he was appointed to the Council for the Election of the Provincial People's Council. (Ha Nam Ninh HA NAM NINH 15 Mar 85 p 1)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS]

*SRV Ambassador to India; on 14 Mar 85 he presented his credentials to the President of India. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Mar 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tư [NGUYEENX VAWN TUWF] aka Vu Van Mau [VUX VAWN MAAU], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1914 at Xuan Phong Village, Xuan Thuy District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; participant in the Revolution since 1936; Member of the CPV since 1938; former Director of the Armed Forces Museum, Political General Department, VPA; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 26 Mar 85 at the 108th Military Hospital following an illness. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Mar 85 p 4)

Lê Ngọc Văn [LEE NGOCJ VAAN], *Colonel

His article "Building and Employment of District Military Redoubts on the Northern Border" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Mar 85 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn [NGUYEENX VAAN], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander, 4th Regt, T Group he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Mar 85 p 3)

Trưởng Văn [TRUWOWNG VAAN], *Colonel

*Deputy Chief of Staff, S.4 Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Mar 85 p 3)

Đỗ Đức Vương [DOOX DUWCS VUWOWNGJ]

*Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province, on 5 Mar 85 he was appointed to the Council for the Election of the Provincial People's Council. (Ha Nam Ninh HA HAN NINH 15 Mar 85 p 1)

Đinh Xuân [DINH XUAAN], *Colonel

*Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Tay Nguyen Corps; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Apr 85 p 3)

Nguyễn Trọng Xuyên [NGUYEENX TRONGJ KUYEEN], *Major General

Commander of the former 6th Region; recently he attended a conference in Phan Thiet City to review the accomplishments of his unit in the war against the Americans. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Apr 85 p 4)

Lê Danh Xương [LEE ZANH XUWOWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; his article on consolidating the subward structure appeared in the cited source. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 26 Feb 85 p 2)

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